

1990

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POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 Census of
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**1990 Census of
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Population and Housing
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Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA**

Issued May 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sanitary disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head	
Heading		Spanner			
Stubhead		Boxhead			
Stub		Data field			
Sidehead					

28 ALASKA
Page number and State name

2000 AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
Report title

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

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TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1

... Not applicable for this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

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USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska				
30	Nevada	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina				
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island			122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
			Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin			130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA		Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
LINN COUNTY, IA	
2.02 -----	2.02
3 -----	3 (pt.)
6 -----	3 (pt.)
7 -----	6 (pt.)
15 -----	15 (pt.)
	7
	15 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1980 tract	1990 tract
LINN COUNTY, IA	
2 02 -----	2 02 (pt)
3 -----	2 02 (pt)
	3
6 -----	6 (pt)
	7 (pt)
7 -----	7 (pt)
15 -----	6 (pt)
	15

[illegible]

for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text)

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA MSA 1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 105
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.5	18.6	19.1	5.1	8.0	11.4	20.4	46.3	163.3
Square miles	1.0	7.2	7.4	2.0	3.1	4.4	7.9	17.9	63.0
AGE									
All persons	2 372	9 161	11 434	2 681	5 960	4 160	3 242	4 009	2 240
Under 5 years	137	633	813	149	384	290	231	248	140
5 to 9 years	130	653	925	143	428	307	280	210	161
10 to 14 years	111	636	868	166	406	258	277	275	158
15 to 19 years	129	595	803	156	344	225	278	232	169
20 to 24 years	211	542	736	162	210	252	234	556	106
25 to 34 years	479	1 495	1 968	347	809	702	522	662	298
35 to 44 years	314	1 624	1 867	421	1 009	629	635	475	361
45 to 54 years	239	1 239	1 328	339	731	480	369	398	310
55 to 64 years	229	985	962	289	656	379	222	299	253
65 to 74 years	208	572	617	248	600	380	133	187	169
75 to 84 years	152	155	356	185	312	207	52	54	90
85 years and over	33	32	191	76	71	51	9	13	25
3 and 4 years	51	246	323	61	158	119	93	88	61
16 years and over	1 969	7 125	8 661	2 193	4 659	3 251	2 405	3 227	1 744
18 years and over	1 918	6 868	8 345	2 125	4 515	3 173	2 309	3 158	1 664
21 years and over	1 838	6 554	7 880	2 045	4 357	3 031	2 122	2 414	1 583
60 years and over	513	1 208	1 625	358	1 309	688	285	388	401
62 years and over	475	1 023	1 438	587	1 183	753	252	333	340
Median	34.8	35.2	33.0	40.0	39.1	35.6	31.2	26.2	37.3
Female	1 257	4 629	6 006	1 453	3 073	2 183	1 591	2 032	1 083
Under 5 years	72	317	389	77	179	142	107	109	72
5 to 9 years	64	319	438	74	212	133	130	96	80
10 to 14 years	57	307	426	90	189	136	135	129	77
15 to 19 years	74	296	431	79	168	123	130	351	74
20 to 24 years	105	276	381	84	117	131	116	289	43
25 to 34 years	223	763	1 030	182	403	370	259	309	146
35 to 44 years	153	826	966	218	521	315	325	255	181
45 to 54 years	139	637	698	175	397	249	177	217	142
55 to 64 years	127	493	493	155	336	201	109	153	123
65 to 74 years	120	288	338	147	332	208	66	87	94
75 to 84 years	97	86	256	119	175	136	32	32	39
85 years and over	26	21	160	53	44	39	5	5	12
3 and 4 years	34	121	149	32	77	54	49	43	29
16 years and over	1 052	3 630	4 664	1 195	2 449	1 741	1 192	1 675	838
18 years and over	1 020	3 501	4 484	1 165	2 376	1 696	1 151	1 639	806
21 years and over	979	3 344	4 256	1 121	2 302	1 622	1 065	1 233	767
60 years and over	312	614	994	396	728	490	149	189	203
62 years and over	286	530	904	364	659	452	134	161	173
Median	36.6	35.5	34.0	41.0	40.2	36.7	31.8	26.2	38.0
Male	1 115	4 532	5 428	1 228	2 887	1 977	1 651	1 977	1 157
Median age	33.4	34.9	31.7	38.7	37.4	34.7	30.6	26.3	36.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 372	9 161	11 434	2 681	5 960	4 160	3 242	4 009	2 240
In households	2 372	9 161	11 179	2 681	5 960	4 160	3 242	3 965	2 030
Householder	1 144	3 504	4 198	1 177	2 343	1 691	1 100	1 544	707
Family householder	618	2 698	3 133	757	1 846	1 184	900	930	593
Nonfamily householder	526	806	1 065	420	497	507	200	614	114
Living alone	447	632	854	357	436	412	134	243	90
Spouse	522	2 445	2 643	664	1 668	1 029	778	727	555
Child	522	2 778	3 703	698	1 755	1 196	1 154	972	689
Other relatives	52	147	223	47	80	86	72	96	41
Nonrelatives	132	287	412	95	114	158	138	626	38
Institutionalized persons	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	44	209
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1
Persons per household	2.07	2.61	2.66	2.28	2.54	2.46	2.95	2.57	2.87
Persons per family	2.77	2.99	3.10	2.86	2.90	2.95	3.23	2.93	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	393	759	1 164	509	983	638	194	254	221
In households	393	759	930	509	983	638	194	254	221
Householder	297	476	668	345	628	443	122	174	133
Nonfamily householder	172	152	335	155	220	218	34	56	36
Living alone	168	144	328	153	212	208	33	55	35
Spouse	86	241	217	142	324	170	56	61	77
Other relatives	7	37	35	20	23	18	12	14	11
Nonrelatives	3	5	10	2	8	7	4	5	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	63
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	618	2 698	3 133	757	1 846	1 184	900	930	593
With own children under 18 years	234	1 240	1 607	302	751	516	492	426	276
Number of own children under 18 years	409	2 208	2 932	539	1 402	934	886	741	539
Married-couple families	522	2 445	2 643	664	1 668	1 029	778	727	555
With own children under 18 years	182	1 093	1 298	259	661	423	417	304	256
Number of own children under 18 years	315	1 970	2 431	472	1 250	791	775	544	505
Female householder, no husband present	77	196	387	72	144	125	86	166	29
With own children under 18 years	44	115	260	37	73	79	54	102	14
Number of own children under 18 years	81	188	431	59	128	126	87	168	23
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	930	3 553	4 075	1 011	2 249	1 533	1 235	1 578	927
Never married	269	816	990	248	430	346	341	649	276
Now married, except separated	535	2 475	2 702	669	1 682	1 044	786	748	563
Separated	12	22	43	10	15	11	13	16	6
Widowed	29	49	70	22	40	36	12	20	19
Divorced	85	191	270	62	82	96	83	145	63
Females 15 years and over	1 064	3 686	4 753	1 212	2 493	1 772	1 219	1 698	854
Never married	239	688	967	257	388	327	260	652	158
Now married, except separated	532	2 480	2 709	674	1 690	1 050	788	750	565
Separated	14	19	53	14	18	16	10	20	7
Widowed	138	206	549	152	229	196	52	94	60
Divorced	141	293	475	115	168	183	109	182	64

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts BNA's in Linn County—Con		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County							
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	165.2	203.8	3	3	9.8	7	8	2.4	3.7	13.1
Square miles	63.8	78.7	1	1	3.8	3	3	9	1.4	5.0
AGE										
All persons	3 522	3 096	—	—	6 795	152	487	2 310	4 920	8 860
Under 5 years	255	187	—	—	609	12	15	132	329	616
5 to 9 years	325	254	—	—	626	8	12	124	251	637
10 to 14 years	365	252	—	—	597	5	8	105	238	621
15 to 19 years	283	228	—	—	492	10	8	124	259	573
20 to 24 years	145	153	—	—	424	23	41	206	532	524
25 to 34 years	502	432	—	—	1 283	28	88	471	1 041	1 464
35 to 44 years	724	525	—	—	1 347	33	43	303	624	1 571
45 to 54 years	408	398	—	—	679	17	45	233	440	1 170
55 to 64 years	257	303	—	—	322	9	70	225	575	952
65 to 74 years	166	218	—	—	203	4	86	203	416	556
75 to 84 years	73	114	—	—	127	2	64	152	163	145
85 years and over	19	32	—	—	86	1	7	32	52	31
3 and 4 years	118	75	—	—	261	4	4	50	127	240
6 years and over	2 513	2 356	—	—	4 839	125	450	1 926	4 054	6 875
8 years and over	2 399	2 252	—	—	4 631	122	447	1 877	3 972	6 629
21 years and over	2 262	2 140	—	—	4 394	113	440	1 799	3 761	6 328
60 years and over	371	512	—	—	555	10	199	504	915	1 167
62 years and over	329	456	—	—	491	9	186	467	809	987
Median	33.3	35.8	—	—	30.5	32.0	51.7	34.9	32.7	35.0
Female										
Under 5 years	1 760	1 553	—	—	3 432	75	277	1 227	2 553	4 483
5 to 9 years	140	107	—	—	300	8	9	68	166	309
10 to 14 years	166	114	—	—	327	1	4	62	142	313
15 to 19 years	166	125	—	—	278	3	2	55	119	300
20 to 24 years	142	112	—	—	229	6	5	73	116	285
25 to 34 years	71	74	—	—	220	11	26	103	268	266
35 to 44 years	265	232	—	—	648	14	41	219	518	746
45 to 54 years	364	251	—	—	681	18	17	147	299	802
55 to 64 years	187	198	—	—	324	6	29	136	242	604
65 to 74 years	119	147	—	—	158	5	44	124	315	473
75 to 84 years	89	106	—	—	114	2	53	118	231	283
85 years and over	39	67	—	—	78	1	42	97	96	81
3 and 4 years	12	20	—	—	75	—	5	25	41	21
6 years and over	69	42	—	—	126	2	2	33	67	117
8 years and over	1 252	1 184	—	—	2 465	62	260	1 030	2 106	3 506
21 years and over	1 198	1 133	—	—	2 383	59	259	999	2 073	3 382
60 years and over	1 129	1 075	—	—	2 264	56	254	959	1 969	3 234
62 years and over	193	264	—	—	345	4	129	307	520	595
64 years and over	166	236	—	—	307	4	121	282	466	515
Median	32.9	35.5	—	—	30.9	32.2	57.4	36.7	33.8	35.3
Male	1 762	1 543	—	—	3 363	77	210	1 083	2 367	4 377
Median age	33.8	36.0	—	—	30.1	29.5	40.0	33.5	31.7	34.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 522	3 096	—	—	6 795	152	487	2 310	4 920	8 860
Households	3 522	3 096	—	—	6 795	152	487	2 310	4 895	8 860
Householder	1 140	1 110	—	—	2 284	80	292	1 125	2 191	3 392
Family householder	978	889	—	—	1 789	36	126	602	1 331	2 605
Nonfamily householder	162	221	—	—	495	44	166	523	860	787
Living alone	133	191	—	—	387	39	146	444	640	617
Spouse	900	802	—	—	1 644	30	116	508	1 094	2 360
Child	1 352	1 352	—	—	2 464	34	50	496	1 198	2 696
Other relatives	56	53	—	—	101	—	7	50	122	135
Nonrelatives	74	68	—	—	177	8	22	131	290	277
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	25	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.09	2.79	—	—	2.92	1.90	1.67	2.05	2.23	2.61
Persons per family	3.36	3.16	—	—	3.35	2.78	2.37	2.75	2.81	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	258	364	—	—	416	7	157	387	631	732
Households	258	364	—	—	292	7	157	387	608	732
Householder	158	240	—	—	186	6	118	293	410	455
Nonfamily householder	57	97	—	—	80	3	72	170	165	144
Living alone	55	93	—	—	80	3	71	166	155	137
Spouse	80	104	—	—	86	1	36	85	164	236
Other relatives	16	17	—	—	19	—	1	6	25	36
Nonrelatives	4	3	—	—	1	—	2	3	9	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	23	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	978	889	—	—	1 789	36	126	602	1 331	2 605
With own children under 18 years	533	400	—	—	1 108	19	19	223	509	1 205
Number of own children under 18 years	1 078	806	—	—	2 118	28	37	389	882	2 153
Married-couple families	900	802	—	—	1 644	30	116	508	1 094	2 360
With own children under 18 years	494	357	—	—	1 027	16	18	172	401	1 061
Number of own children under 18 years	1 004	740	—	—	1 995	23	36	298	722	1 920
Female householder, no husband present	51	56	—	—	99	5	8	75	175	192
With own children under 18 years	28	27	—	—	64	3	1	43	85	113
Number of own children under 18 years	53	44	—	—	101	5	1	78	132	185
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 289	1 196	—	—	2 436	64	190	907	1 976	3 425
Never married	282	285	—	—	612	28	45	262	636	793
Now married, except separated	909	812	—	—	1 673	30	117	521	1 117	2 387
Separated	10	8	—	—	16	—	4	12	23	20
Widowed	21	23	—	—	32	2	9	28	33	44
Divorced	67	68	—	—	103	4	15	84	167	181
Females 15 years and over	1 288	1 207	—	—	2 527	63	262	1 042	2 126	3 561
Never married	232	223	—	—	509	19	53	236	520	666
Now married, except separated	909	811	—	—	1 672	30	120	518	1 116	2 390
Separated	10	5	—	—	13	1	3	13	20	19
Widowed	64	95	—	—	78	2	58	137	221	201
Divorced	73	73	—	—	155	11	28	138	249	285

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9.2	6.8	1.5	4.2	1.9	2.9	5.1	2.7	1.4	.6
Square miles	3.5	2.6	.6	1.6	.8	1.1	2.0	1.0	.6	.2
AGE										
All persons	10 869	6 795	3 453	4 021	3 534	2 337	5 740	7 281	3 714	2 066
Under 5 years	774	439	232	239	240	134	359	665	280	211
5 to 9 years	872	494	255	193	225	118	408	656	245	105
10 to 14 years	813	467	266	189	189	129	392	541	210	87
15 to 19 years	756	440	214	326	198	116	336	514	181	152
20 to 24 years	713	487	247	576	208	153	207	556	338	332
25 to 34 years	1 877	1 338	663	807	639	337	770	1 230	787	430
35 to 44 years	1 758	1 193	441	485	520	347	975	1 223	540	262
45 to 54 years	1 256	724	341	273	340	276	691	657	285	123
55 to 64 years	917	479	284	280	330	251	636	525	254	89
65 to 74 years	594	372	308	326	363	224	589	397	244	95
75 to 84 years	350	211	168	244	234	178	308	238	234	107
85 years and over	189	151	34	83	48	74	69	79	116	73
3 and 4 years	309	151	78	91	97	54	150	252	105	75
16 years and over	8 255	5 302	2 652	3 361	2 839	1 933	4 501	5 318	2 956	1 641
18 years and over	7 950	5 129	2 571	3 295	2 762	1 888	4 360	5 107	2 880	1 587
21 years and over	7 517	4 882	2 452	2 934	2 656	1 819	4 204	4 770	2 723	1 447
60 years and over	1 572	962	646	801	825	610	1 279	973	726	319
62 years and over	1 395	870	599	742	767	547	1 157	876	674	306
Median	33.0	32.9	32.6	30.5	36.2	39.8	39.2	30.6	32.7	27.8
Female	5 741	3 454	1 752	2 266	1 853	1 276	2 967	3 741	1 997	1 032
Under 5 years	373	222	105	106	108	70	167	328	153	101
5 to 9 years	416	225	131	103	118	60	205	310	119	51
10 to 14 years	401	218	126	75	79	65	182	247	106	47
15 to 19 years	409	218	100	218	102	62	161	270	88	75
20 to 24 years	373	269	121	376	99	79	115	277	179	145
25 to 34 years	986	671	327	418	332	175	384	624	404	184
35 to 44 years	912	583	220	230	255	179	507	637	253	118
45 to 54 years	659	365	169	155	179	143	375	336	157	63
55 to 64 years	471	243	146	167	177	138	327	294	136	48
65 to 74 years	328	179	183	192	207	136	327	212	154	54
75 to 84 years	253	137	100	160	160	117	174	147	155	80
85 years and over	160	124	24	66	37	52	43	59	93	66
3 and 4 years	143	77	33	44	47	28	74	121	53	34
16 years and over	4 469	2 746	1 368	1 959	1 530	1 069	2 372	2 800	1 606	819
18 years and over	4 295	2 662	1 331	1 929	1 491	1 048	2 301	2 682	1 571	793
21 years and over	4 078	2 533	1 274	1 664	1 434	1 008	2 229	2 520	1 499	725
60 years and over	969	565	374	515	503	376	714	564	475	222
62 years and over	885	518	354	474	471	346	647	510	451	214
Median	34.0	33.7	33.7	30.5	38.3	41.4	40.4	31.8	33.8	29.6
Male	5 128	3 341	1 701	1 755	1 681	1 061	2 773	3 540	1 717	1 034
Median age	31.7	32.4	31.7	30.4	34.2	38.2	37.5	29.3	31.8	26.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	10 869	6 795	3 453	4 021	3 534	2 337	5 740	7 281	3 714	2 066
In households	10 614	6 633	3 453	3 550	3 529	2 337	5 740	7 241	3 597	1 905
Householder	4 015	2 625	1 390	1 720	1 547	1 065	2 263	2 679	1 693	983
Family householder	2 968	1 829	911	890	975	652	1 778	1 834	860	355
Nonfamily householder	1 047	796	479	830	572	413	485	845	833	628
Living alone	839	595	377	679	484	351	425	656	679	518
Spouse	2 489	1 582	658	691	827	561	1 605	1 356	669	187
Child	3 498	1 953	1 044	843	927	572	1 686	2 398	921	481
Other relatives	216	147	140	74	82	46	77	331	65	53
Nonrelatives	396	326	221	222	146	93	109	477	249	201
Institutionalized persons	245	162	—	54	—	—	—	14	80	148
Other persons in group quarters	10	—	—	417	5	—	—	26	37	13
Persons per household	2.64	2.53	2.48	2.06	2.28	2.19	2.54	2.70	2.12	1.94
Persons per family	3.09	3.01	3.02	2.81	2.88	2.81	2.89	3.23	2.92	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	1 133	734	510	653	645	476	966	714	594	275
In households	899	573	510	609	645	476	966	714	535	196
Householder	648	389	349	439	451	325	616	491	407	167
Nonfamily householder	330	165	164	235	211	153	215	226	265	131
Living alone	323	160	155	230	208	152	207	214	261	129
Spouse	207	155	124	145	173	130	319	165	109	22
Other relatives	35	26	25	21	19	19	23	43	14	6
Nonrelatives	9	3	12	4	2	2	8	15	5	1
Institutionalized persons	234	161	—	44	—	—	—	—	59	79
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 968	1 829	911	890	975	652	1 778	1 834	860	355
With own children under 18 years	1 521	909	440	382	411	248	719	961	428	223
Number of own children under 18 years	2 767	1 568	801	675	722	432	1 340	1 967	761	415
Married-couple families	2 489	1 582	658	691	827	561	1 605	1 356	669	187
With own children under 18 years	1 216	768	285	276	333	206	633	682	293	92
Number of own children under 18 years	2 274	1 353	551	512	606	368	1 196	1 413	564	186
Female householder, no husband present	378	169	190	154	122	70	194	377	156	135
With own children under 18 years	256	102	118	81	66	36	70	240	109	113
Number of own children under 18 years	423	159	192	124	101	56	122	489	163	198
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	3 859	2 606	1 310	1 418	1 332	875	2 168	2 563	1 360	830
Never married	943	687	372	496	352	219	422	842	448	254
Now married, except separated	2 547	1 624	688	707	842	566	1 618	1 419	698	211
Separated	42	31	27	14	13	10	13	29	25	26
Widowed	68	64	43	41	27	21	38	50	38	15
Divorced	259	200	180	160	98	59	77	223	151	124
Females 15 years and over	4 551	2 789	1 390	1 982	1 548	1 081	2 413	2 856	1 619	833
Never married	937	605	297	835	301	234	376	739	443	329
Now married, except separated	2 554	1 627	689	714	846	570	1 626	1 427	700	203
Separated	52	31	29	18	20	13	17	68	28	23
Widowed	540	262	184	202	223	150	229	273	232	145
Divorced	468	264	191	213	158	114	165	349	216	137

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9	4	1.4	2.5	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.2	7.9	7.9
Square miles	4	.2	5	1.0	1.4	8	1.0	9	3.0	3.0
AGE										
All persons	1 144	167	2 874	4 778	3 094	3 401	2 867	1 837	3 936	4 891
Under 5 years	18	—	226	346	152	220	199	124	279	332
5 to 9 years	10	—	221	296	145	225	152	107	286	309
10 to 14 years	—	—	241	288	154	224	172	95	240	293
15 to 19 years	266	2	214	329	214	226	186	115	205	335
20 to 24 years	459	9	302	298	229	250	225	119	243	388
25 to 34 years	122	22	587	780	467	672	529	247	683	897
35 to 44 years	61	13	384	627	435	462	365	201	591	637
45 to 54 years	29	10	190	458	311	295	226	135	434	486
55 to 64 years	33	19	195	463	392	301	273	191	355	498
65 to 74 years	43	32	164	459	370	302	289	206	367	436
75 to 84 years	41	42	112	316	166	181	194	206	203	224
85 years and over	62	18	38	118	59	43	57	91	50	56
3 and 4 years	4	—	76	131	65	78	82	48	117	138
16 years and over	1 114	167	2 151	3 780	2 603	2 687	2 311	1 486	3 080	3 896
18 years and over	1 111	166	2 079	3 651	2 530	2 599	2 241	1 449	3 011	3 774
21 years and over	674	165	1 898	3 454	2 377	2 453	2 114	1 373	2 880	3 561
60 years and over	162	102	416	1 131	815	658	687	607	805	986
62 years and over	153	98	384	1 033	739	616	625	561	732	877
Median	21.7	68.5	29.2	35.8	38.9	33.3	34.2	39.8	35.4	33.7
Female										
Under 5 years	566	96	1 415	2 550	1 621	1 774	1 534	1 000	2 061	2 512
5 to 9 years	8	—	104	158	77	105	97	65	136	171
10 to 14 years	3	—	107	154	73	120	67	45	119	141
15 to 19 years	—	—	106	139	75	109	77	35	127	135
20 to 24 years	141	1	110	174	99	104	94	51	110	162
25 to 34 years	221	4	130	155	120	123	134	62	128	208
35 to 44 years	43	9	272	407	227	330	256	122	359	440
45 to 54 years	24	6	184	332	220	229	172	110	293	330
55 to 64 years	16	5	92	246	160	154	118	69	224	254
65 to 74 years	15	7	97	233	221	161	160	98	192	263
75 to 84 years	14	20	104	254	206	179	182	125	201	231
85 years and over	30	30	84	207	103	127	138	146	134	140
3 and 4 years	51	14	25	91	40	33	39	72	38	37
16 years and over	2	—	35	62	32	48	40	27	53	78
18 years and over	554	96	1 081	2 063	1 374	1 421	1 283	846	1 649	2 037
21 years and over	551	96	1 043	1 994	1 338	1 380	1 247	830	1 610	1 978
60 years and over	341	95	957	1 895	1 273	1 307	1 174	791	1 543	1 870
62 years and over	101	67	263	669	474	406	442	401	476	551
Median	96	64	246	616	431	391	407	374	441	492
Male	21.8	73.8	30.8	37.5	41.4	34.9	37.0	46.2	36.5	35.0
Median age	57.8	71	1 459	2 228	1 473	1 627	1 333	837	1 875	2 379
21.6	59.8	27.4	34.1	37.0	32.0	32.0	31.8	34.4	34.4	32.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 144	167	2 874	4 778	3 094	3 401	2 867	1 837	3 936	4 891
In households	357	167	2 733	4 701	3 056	3 401	2 838	1 768	3 936	4 829
Householder	239	139	1 155	1 903	1 349	1 454	1 310	884	1 615	1 995
Family householder	44	20	609	1 325	896	911	735	385	1 118	1 380
Nonfamily householder	195	119	546	578	453	543	575	499	497	615
Living alone	165	112	433	470	368	439	481	455	405	483
Spouse	23	18	364	1 060	740	652	537	203	967	1 092
Child	47	1	846	1 376	745	925	698	460	1 120	1 355
Other relatives	4	2	101	152	78	145	119	110	82	142
Nonrelatives	44	7	267	210	144	225	174	111	152	245
Institutionalized persons	141	—	141	64	24	—	29	69	—	52
Other persons in group quarters	646	—	—	13	14	—	—	—	—	10
Persons per household	1.49	1.20	2.37	2.47	2.27	2.34	2.17	2.00	2.44	2.42
Persons per family	2.68	2.05	3.15	2.95	2.74	2.89	2.84	3.01	2.94	2.88
Persons 65 years and over	146	92	314	893	595	526	540	503	620	716
In households	51	92	314	830	573	526	540	436	620	667
Householder	47	81	244	556	389	390	415	363	432	450
Nonfamily householder	38	73	165	268	167	208	253	281	214	187
Living alone	37	70	154	251	162	204	245	273	205	183
Spouse	1	6	48	232	158	114	99	48	164	185
Other relatives	—	2	13	28	18	15	21	17	17	28
Nonrelatives	3	3	9	14	8	7	5	8	7	4
Institutionalized persons	94	—	—	63	22	—	—	67	—	49
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	44	20	609	1 325	896	911	735	385	1 118	1 380
All own children under 18 years	16	1	365	567	306	402	310	175	482	604
Number of own children under 18 years	28	1	700	1 025	514	704	541	319	874	1 038
Married-couple families	23	18	364	1 060	740	652	537	203	967	1 092
All own children under 18 years	7	1	188	402	241	255	210	76	393	422
Number of own children under 18 years	12	1	381	747	421	467	382	147	737	766
Female householder, no husband present	18	2	179	204	123	206	157	149	122	212
All own children under 18 years	8	—	137	136	55	117	86	88	76	143
Number of own children under 18 years	13	—	253	236	79	187	135	151	122	219
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	561	71	1 088	1 749	1 247	1 292	1 051	656	1 452	1 892
Never married	448	28	438	457	344	404	310	238	329	530
Now married, except separated	45	21	408	1 098	754	671	554	216	981	1 115
Separated	9	1	26	10	14	19	8	23	10	23
Widowed	15	11	35	54	40	34	36	52	36	53
Divorced	44	10	181	130	95	164	143	127	96	171
Females 15 years and over	555	96	1 098	2 099	1 396	1 440	1 293	855	1 679	2 065
Never married	495	29	331	448	288	308	310	208	310	437
Now married, except separated	39	19	382	1 098	759	673	554	226	985	1 124
Separated	8	—	38	26	19	23	26	39	15	26
Widowed	67	39	147	299	196	245	234	251	191	253
Divorced	36	9	200	228	138	191	169	131	178	225

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.					Marion city, Linn County			
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.3	28.9	.9	.6	2.7	7.8	1.2	4.3	2.9
Square miles	2.4	11.2	.3	2	1.1	3.0	.5	1.7	1.1
AGE									
All persons	1 905	3 713	—	800	10	3 074	958	3 680	6 088
Under 5 years	127	232	—	74	—	278	103	292	447
5 to 9 years	177	193	—	121	2	288	103	314	453
10 to 14 years	179	247	—	113	3	241	107	240	433
15 to 19 years	175	607	—	59	—	199	56	245	421
20 to 24 years	112	537	—	16	—	248	69	255	283
25 to 34 years	295	619	—	111	3	631	259	725	871
35 to 44 years	416	421	—	224	—	520	178	640	986
45 to 54 years	201	358	—	54	—	232	57	397	848
55 to 64 years	113	272	—	18	—	131	18	279	669
65 to 74 years	78	173	—	7	2	119	7	173	419
75 to 84 years	28	43	—	3	—	99	—	92	206
85 years and over	4	11	—	—	—	88	1	28	52
3 and 4 years	49	81	—	35	—	114	37	113	188
16 years and over	1 387	2 998	—	475	5	2 227	630	2 782	4 664
18 years and over	1 328	2 940	—	457	5	2 142	609	2 680	4 492
21 years and over	1 220	2 206	—	429	5	2 025	572	2 542	4 257
60 years and over	164	353	—	16	2	371	13	414	992
62 years and over	147	302	—	12	2	349	12	369	850
Median	31.4	25.6	—	29.0	23.5	29.6	26.4	31.7	36.2
Female	949	1 895	—	411	6	1 578	489	1 868	3 099
Under 5 years	61	103	—	40	—	139	51	146	205
5 to 9 years	89	90	—	68	1	129	52	138	217
10 to 14 years	84	121	—	53	2	109	54	131	199
15 to 19 years	95	338	—	27	—	90	24	115	202
20 to 24 years	48	279	—	11	—	136	36	139	143
25 to 34 years	151	288	—	62	2	319	141	359	453
35 to 44 years	217	229	—	113	—	260	90	322	510
45 to 54 years	92	195	—	21	—	112	24	199	440
55 to 64 years	52	143	—	12	—	70	11	148	341
65 to 74 years	38	79	—	3	1	69	5	99	219
75 to 84 years	18	26	—	1	—	75	—	55	128
85 years and over	4	4	—	—	—	70	1	17	42
3 and 4 years	28	41	—	21	—	61	18	60	97
16 years and over	694	1 562	—	238	3	1 188	327	1 425	2 438
18 years and over	662	1 531	—	231	3	1 140	317	1 378	2 349
21 years and over	609	1 129	—	220	3	1 084	297	1 311	2 233
60 years and over	87	172	—	8	1	251	8	235	550
62 years and over	80	145	—	5	1	240	7	210	479
Median	31.7	25.5	—	27.5	23.5	30.9	26.6	32.4	37.4
Male	956	1 818	—	389	4	1 496	469	1 812	2 989
Median age	31.2	25.8	—	30.5	22.0	28.2	26.2	31.1	35.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 905	3 713	—	800	10	3 074	958	3 680	6 088
In households	1 905	3 669	—	800	10	2 938	958	3 680	6 088
Householder	625	1 447	—	212	3	1 113	319	1 414	2 255
Family householder	532	843	—	206	3	785	259	1 009	1 785
Nonfamily householder	93	604	—	6	—	328	60	405	470
Living alone	64	235	—	4	—	271	41	322	410
Spouse	471	644	—	200	2	633	204	859	1 611
Child	703	872	—	376	5	1 032	380	1 163	1 965
Other relatives	43	84	—	7	—	59	19	84	121
Nonrelatives	63	622	—	5	—	100	36	160	136
Institutionalized persons	—	44	—	—	—	136	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.05	2.54	—	3.77	3.33	2.64	3.00	2.60	2.70
Persons per family	3.29	2.90	—	3.83	3.33	3.20	3.33	3.09	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	110	227	—	10	2	306	8	293	677
In households	110	227	—	10	2	173	8	293	677
Householder	69	159	—	5	1	121	5	202	469
Nonfamily householder	24	52	—	—	—	60	3	101	199
Living alone	23	51	—	—	—	59	3	97	195
Spouse	30	54	—	3	1	44	1	69	182
Other relatives	8	10	—	2	—	6	2	18	22
Nonrelatives	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	4	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	532	843	—	206	3	785	259	1 009	1 785
With own children under 18 years	300	387	—	158	2	492	183	523	807
Number of own children under 18 years	555	668	—	338	5	896	341	945	1 515
Married-couple families	471	644	—	200	2	633	204	859	1 611
With own children under 18 years	264	265	—	152	1	400	139	435	719
Number of own children under 18 years	494	471	—	324	2	766	270	820	1 380
Female householder, no husband present	43	163	—	5	1	116	45	106	130
With own children under 18 years	26	102	—	5	1	76	35	67	68
Number of own children under 18 years	49	168	—	11	3	109	59	98	108
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	707	1 460	—	242	2	1 066	313	1 381	2 277
Never married	175	625	—	38	—	302	86	356	492
Now married, except separated	473	662	—	201	2	657	208	874	1 634
Separated	8	15	—	—	—	8	1	13	10
Widowed	6	18	—	—	—	23	—	25	35
Divorced	45	140	—	3	—	76	18	113	106
Females 15 years and over	715	1 581	—	250	3	1 201	332	1 453	2 478
Never married	153	630	—	38	—	235	75	321	422
Now married, except separated	475	664	—	201	2	660	207	875	1 636
Separated	4	20	—	—	—	11	6	9	18
Widowed	32	86	—	3	—	151	4	104	222
Divorced	51	181	—	8	1	144	40	144	180

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Macon city, Linn County—Con				Remainder of Linn County				
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	3.1	4.4	1	1.1	37.9	4.1	61.1	1	5.1
Square miles	1.2	1.7	—	4	14.6	1.6	23.6	—	2.0
AGE									
All persons	4,086	2,399	62	56	1,096	4,855	3,815	3	93
Under 5 years	310	180	5	8	68	393	276	—	4
5 to 9 years	254	157	6	7	73	313	321	—	10
10 to 14 years	255	157	6	2	101	311	339	—	9
15 to 19 years	274	139	5	4	89	289	337	—	8
20 to 24 years	363	180	5	6	161	518	161	—	4
25 to 34 years	717	442	8	16	161	1,175	532	1	9
35 to 44 years	605	369	11	5	170	658	749	—	17
45 to 54 years	493	271	6	4	157	506	596	1	17
55 to 64 years	332	178	4	1	120	369	285	1	7
65 to 74 years	261	147	5	—	70	206	138	—	4
75 to 84 years	131	126	1	—	21	102	67	—	4
85 years and over	91	53	—	—	4	15	14	—	—
3 and 4 years	124	75	1	3	28	135	105	—	2
16 years and over	3,214	1,872	43	37	839	3,780	2,795	3	68
18 years and over	3,100	1,819	41	37	797	3,667	2,661	3	63
21 years and over	2,929	1,738	39	35	747	3,475	2,497	3	62
60 years and over	618	394	9	2	154	501	315	—	11
62 years and over	559	367	8	2	122	435	268	—	9
Median	33.0	33.7	29.5	25.5	34.7	29.6	34.3	53.5	38.3
Female									
Under 5 years	2,083	1,250	30	26	537	2,515	1,880	1	47
5 to 9 years	153	83	4	3	41	196	130	—	1
10 to 14 years	126	72	2	3	33	162	154	—	6
15 to 19 years	111	75	2	—	45	165	157	—	3
20 to 24 years	131	65	1	3	151	151	163	—	5
25 to 34 years	178	93	2	4	43	278	93	—	2
35 to 44 years	343	232	2	7	26	75	277	—	5
45 to 54 years	316	192	6	2	92	576	381	—	8
55 to 64 years	250	140	3	2	80	266	284	1	8
65 to 74 years	169	92	3	1	50	191	123	—	3
75 to 84 years	144	85	2	—	40	116	70	—	2
85 years and over	89	81	—	—	9	61	40	—	4
3 and 4 years	73	40	1	—	3	11	8	—	—
16 years and over	1,674	1,003	22	19	413	1,963	1,397	1	35
18 years and over	1,616	978	21	19	391	1,914	1,329	1	33
21 years and over	1,533	939	20	17	367	1,808	1,254	1	32
60 years and over	372	248	5	1	75	282	162	—	6
62 years and over	347	231	4	1	61	250	142	—	6
Median	35.0	35.2	34.0	25.0	35.5	29.8	34.1	53.5	39.3
Male	2,003	1,149	32	30	559	2,340	1,935	2	46
Median age	31.5	31.8	25.5	26.3	33.4	29.4	34.5	40.5	36.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4,086	2,399	62	56	1,096	4,855	3,815	3	93
In households	3,973	2,368	62	55	1,096	4,855	3,815	3	93
Householder	1,636	997	19	19	391	2,066	1,290	1	31
Family householder	1,093	657	16	15	316	1,773	1,091	1	24
Nonfamily householder	543	340	3	4	75	299	199	—	7
Living alone	464	286	3	2	57	595	164	—	7
Spouse	907	550	14	13	277	1,042	1,001	1	23
Child	1,173	683	26	20	359	1,364	1,382	1	34
Other relatives	105	39	2	1	21	90	60	—	3
Nonrelatives	152	99	1	2	48	293	82	—	2
Institutionalized persons	113	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.43	2.38	3.26	2.89	2.80	2.35	2.96	3.00	3.00
Persons per family	3.00	2.94	3.63	3.27	3.08	2.93	3.24	3.00	3.50
Persons 65 years and over	483	326	6	1	95	323	219	—	8
In households	373	296	6	1	95	323	219	—	8
Householder	262	214	4	1	62	220	139	—	6
Nonfamily householder	128	113	2	—	19	102	53	—	4
Living alone	128	111	2	—	19	99	51	—	4
Spouse	98	70	1	—	27	81	67	—	1
Other relatives	11	11	1	—	6	20	11	—	1
Nonrelatives	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	110	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1,093	657	16	15	316	1,293	1,091	1	24
With own children under 18 years	519	310	11	9	149	671	576	—	14
Number of own children under 18 years	915	553	20	19	280	1,139	1,112	—	29
Married-couple families	907	550	14	13	277	1,042	1,001	1	23
With own children under 18 years	419	239	10	8	127	492	519	—	14
Number of own children under 18 years	780	434	17	18	238	876	1,019	—	29
Female householder, no husband present	140	86	2	2	29	194	65	—	—
With own children under 18 years	75	58	1	1	15	145	44	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	100	97	3	1	33	206	70	—	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1,574	885	23	19	436	1,846	1,440	2	33
Never married	439	216	7	5	105	570	318	1	5
Now married, except separated	931	562	14	13	284	1,052	1,020	1	25
Separated	20	5	—	—	4	19	8	—	—
Widowed	47	28	1	—	3	22	17	—	—
Divorced	137	74	1	1	40	183	77	—	3
Females 15 years and over	1,693	1,020	22	20	418	1,992	1,439	1	37
Never married	361	205	3	4	74	510	282	—	8
Now married, except separated	932	563	14	13	284	1,053	1,018	1	24
Separated	23	10	—	—	4	27	6	—	—
Widowed	204	136	1	2	28	133	56	—	4
Divorced	173	106	3	1	28	269	77	—	1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	2	5.5	9.9	2.2	2.9	3.5	14.1	17.4
Square miles	.1	2.1	3.8	.9	1.1	1.4	5.5	6.7
AGE								
All persons	64	301	565	344	220	224	1 337	296
Under 5 years	—	17	39	15	25	11	104	16
5 to 9 years	7	16	53	25	20	21	103	17
10 to 14 years	2	15	55	37	14	18	98	28
15 to 19 years	4	22	47	40	8	20	103	25
20 to 24 years	1	18	23	9	3	9	122	19
25 to 34 years	6	31	91	10	39	19	227	43
35 to 44 years	9	53	109	74	34	38	219	54
45 to 54 years	15	69	72	63	40	46	168	40
55 to 64 years	11	33	45	38	20	24	109	27
65 to 74 years	7	16	23	24	11	13	55	14
75 to 84 years	2	10	6	7	4	4	24	11
85 years and over	—	1	2	2	2	1	5	2
3 and 4 years	—	6	14	7	8	2	44	7
16 years and over	55	250	406	260	158	171	1 018	229
18 years and over	52	239	395	237	155	162	981	218
21 years and over	51	226	363	226	153	151	902	208
60 years and over	14	41	53	48	30	28	121	35
62 years and over	14	36	43	40	26	21	105	31
Median	46.5	40.8	32.8	40.8	35.1	39.8	30.9	35.0
Female	30	146	265	177	106	122	642	137
Under 5 years	—	8	16	7	12	6	46	6
5 to 9 years	3	6	22	14	7	14	41	6
10 to 14 years	1	7	25	25	7	9	51	8
15 to 19 years	2	11	22	17	7	13	35	13
20 to 24 years	—	10	8	5	2	3	68	10
25 to 34 years	4	17	44	7	19	11	108	21
35 to 44 years	5	24	54	39	14	22	108	26
45 to 54 years	7	33	39	32	22	25	85	22
55 to 64 years	5	20	22	17	9	9	57	10
65 to 74 years	2	5	10	11	5	7	28	8
75 to 84 years	1	5	3	2	1	2	14	6
85 years and over	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	—	4	6	4	3	1	21	2
16 years and over	26	124	195	126	77	92	498	113
18 years and over	24	119	189	117	75	86	489	108
21 years and over	24	110	178	113	73	79	456	104
60 years and over	6	19	25	20	14	14	62	17
62 years and over	6	15	19	18	12	11	54	16
Median	43.5	40.5	34.3	38.9	33.0	39.5	32.0	36.8
Male	34	155	300	167	114	102	695	159
Median age	48.5	41.1	31.0	42.9	36.0	41.5	29.9	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	64	301	565	344	220	224	1 337	296
In households	64	301	565	344	220	224	1 337	296
Householder	25	112	183	112	80	76	475	97
Family householder	24	93	165	105	68	66	368	87
Nonfamily householder	1	19	18	7	12	10	107	10
Living alone	1	15	15	6	11	7	70	8
Spouse	23	85	154	103	63	62	307	83
Child	16	82	205	126	69	76	451	100
Other relatives	—	12	7	1	3	4	29	12
Nonrelatives	—	10	16	2	5	6	75	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.56	2.69	3.09	3.07	2.75	2.95	2.81	3.05
Persons per family	2.63	2.92	3.22	3.19	2.99	3.15	3.14	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	9	27	31	33	17	18	84	27
In households	9	27	31	33	17	18	84	27
Householder	6	21	20	20	12	11	53	15
Nonfamily householder	—	8	5	2	5	4	10	4
Living alone	—	7	5	1	5	3	10	4
Spouse	3	5	10	12	5	6	26	7
Other relatives	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	24	93	165	105	68	66	368	86
With own children under 18 years	8	35	86	54	32	34	192	34
Number of own children under 18 years	12	55	165	107	62	60	331	71
Married-couple families	23	85	154	103	63	62	307	81
With own children under 18 years	8	32	82	53	28	30	153	35
Number of own children under 18 years	12	50	157	104	54	54	281	71
Female householder, no husband present	—	4	9	2	4	3	43	—
With own children under 18 years	—	2	4	1	3	3	28	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	3	8	3	6	4	38	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	29	128	216	136	81	81	528	111
Never married	4	23	47	29	8	17	166	21
Now married, except separated	23	88	155	103	64	63	313	81
Separated	—	2	1	—	2	1	5	—
Widowed	1	5	2	1	2	—	6	—
Divorced	1	10	11	3	5	—	38	—
Females 15 years and over	26	125	202	131	80	93	504	111
Never married	3	22	30	23	12	17	107	21
Now married, except separated	23	90	155	104	64	65	313	81
Separated	—	—	1	1	1	1	6	—
Widowed	—	5	9	2	—	5	20	—
Divorced	—	8	7	1	3	5	58	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	277.1	170.5	276.6	187.9	161.4	164.6	201.0	91.8
Square miles	107.0	65.8	106.8	72.6	62.3	63.5	77.6	35.5
AGE								
All persons	2 882	3 581	3 397	2 790	2 184	2 722	3 086	5 758
Under 5 years	187	266	213	192	132	181	187	366
5 to 9 years	205	320	283	253	154	204	252	419
10 to 14 years	255	312	257	247	156	252	249	413
15 to 19 years	218	284	240	192	165	224	228	773
20 to 24 years	131	174	159	120	100	129	153	824
25 to 34 years	403	573	495	408	282	391	429	723
35 to 44 years	449	567	497	442	356	500	525	806
45 to 54 years	359	342	431	371	306	354	398	512
55 to 64 years	294	287	304	228	250	239	303	327
65 to 74 years	224	242	305	184	168	159	216	310
75 to 84 years	130	160	161	115	90	70	114	204
85 years and over	27	54	52	38	25	19	32	81
3 and 4 years	73	112	98	74	58	83	75	161
16 years and over	2 190	2 623	2 596	2 064	1 707	2 038	2 351	4 487
18 years and over	2 101	2 502	2 482	1 970	1 627	1 942	2 247	4 368
21 years and over	1 990	2 363	2 377	1 875	1 548	1 833	2 135	3 469
60 years and over	512	598	654	442	399	355	510	757
62 years and over	459	540	596	401	338	317	454	693
Median	35.9	32.8	36.4	34.6	37.8	34.5	35.8	26.4
Female								
Under 5 years	1 420	1 797	1 728	1 386	1 057	1 349	1 547	2 966
5 to 9 years	92	123	108	91	69	100	107	172
10 to 14 years	104	146	146	118	77	98	113	197
15 to 19 years	121	145	123	116	77	113	123	212
20 to 24 years	96	139	115	95	71	115	112	404
25 to 34 years	65	94	83	52	39	60	74	425
35 to 44 years	200	287	248	207	139	203	230	370
45 to 54 years	227	275	248	224	179	251	251	398
55 to 64 years	178	179	219	176	140	166	198	260
65 to 74 years	140	143	146	112	122	107	147	160
75 to 84 years	112	130	175	98	93	86	105	171
85 years and over	70	96	88	68	39	38	67	140
3 and 4 years	15	40	29	29	12	12	20	57
16 years and over	41	55	52	34	27	48	42	64
18 years and over	1 090	1 351	1 328	1 043	819	1 014	1 181	2 352
21 years and over	1 041	1 296	1 264	997	787	967	1 130	2 294
60 years and over	991	1 227	1 224	957	750	909	1 072	1 814
62 years and over	261	351	365	241	202	185	263	452
Median	236	315	337	225	172	161	235	418
Male	1 462	1 784	1 669	1 404	1 127	1 373	1 539	2 792
Median age	35.4	32.1	35.5	33.5	37.3	34.7	36.0	25.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 882	3 581	3 397	2 790	2 184	2 722	3 086	5 758
Households	2 882	3 581	3 397	2 790	2 184	2 722	3 086	5 758
Family household	1 050	1 288	1 293	997	975	1 072	1 107	1 765
Family household	854	1 002	993	794	688	928	1 072	1 765
Nonfamily household	196	286	300	203	578	772	886	1 292
Living alone	168	248	266	179	110	156	221	473
Spouse	787	878	879	702	88	129	191	394
Child	927	1 260	1 089	946	542	700	800	1 109
Other relatives	56	63	60	68	669	976	1 058	1 620
Nonrelatives	62	92	76	77	40	49	53	79
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	36	69	68	162
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	54
Persons per household	2.74	2.78	2.63	2.80	2.87	2.93	2.79	2.68
Persons per family	3.07	3.20	3.04	3.16	3.16	3.23	3.16	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	381	456	518	337	283	348	362	595
Households	381	456	518	337	283	348	362	595
Family household	255	319	361	232	132	248	239	386
Nonfamily household	95	155	161	104	36	57	97	188
Living alone	93	150	159	99	35	55	93	186
Spouse	118	109	144	85	77	77	103	130
Other relatives	7	13	8	18	11	14	17	23
Nonrelatives	1	15	5	2	—	4	3	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	51
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	854	1 002	993	794	578	772	886	1 292
With own children under 18 years	390	523	456	382	267	375	398	682
Number of own children under 18 years	742	1 039	878	763	520	740	801	1 339
Married-couple families	787	878	879	702	542	700	800	1 109
With own children under 18 years	351	450	386	330	248	342	356	565
Number of own children under 18 years	671	925	762	675	487	680	738	1 135
Female householder, no husband present	40	94	73	56	27	46	55	133
With own children under 18 years	24	60	48	30	13	23	26	86
Number of own children under 18 years	45	96	82	56	22	42	41	158
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 132	1 300	1 293	1 037	908	1 047	1 194	2 175
Never married	245	291	271	215	271	244	285	873
Now married, except separated	798	886	897	714	550	708	810	1 137
Separated	10	6	8	7	6	10	8	13
Widowed	24	39	37	27	19	21	23	29
Married	55	78	80	74	62	64	68	123
Females 15 years and over	1 103	1 383	1 351	1 061	834	1 038	1 204	2 385
Never married	59	233	205	145	154	194	223	855
Now married, except separated	800	889	895	716	552	708	809	1 144
Separated	93	69	141	118	58	61	95	215
Widowed	40	80	92	75	63	65	72	146

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
AGE					
All persons	163 164	163 164	103 884	6 239	1 331
Under 5 years	11 264	11 264	7 046	525	69
5 to 9 years	11 509	11 509	6 946	513	61
10 to 14 years	11 134	11 134	6 601	415	54
15 to 19 years	11 690	11 690	7 124	392	56
20 to 24 years	12 305	12 305	8 248	465	76
25 to 34 years	28 087	28 087	18 453	1 086	193
35 to 44 years	25 394	25 394	15 862	1 087	139
45 to 54 years	17 539	17 539	10 423	596	103
55 to 64 years	13 963	13 963	9 058	474	145
65 to 74 years	11 305	11 305	7 790	380	165
75 to 84 years	6 569	6 569	4 616	228	180
85 years and over	2 405	2 405	1 717	78	90
3 and 4 years	4 437	4 437	2 725	196	25
16 years and over	127 105	127 105	82 009	4 715	1 137
18 years and over	122 931	122 931	79 574	4 556	1 116
21 years and over	114 843	114 843	74 405	4 283	1 075
60 years and over	27 007	27 007	18 639	926	516
62 years and over	24 337	24 337	16 892	839	480
Median	33.4	33.4	33.6	32.3	46.2
Female	84 014	84 014	54 101	3 182	745
Under 5 years	5 475	5 475	3 409	250	34
5 to 9 years	5 556	5 556	3 388	236	26
10 to 14 years	5 295	5 295	3 119	182	18
15 to 19 years	5 895	5 895	3 679	202	29
20 to 24 years	6 423	6 423	4 340	233	41
25 to 34 years	14 128	14 128	9 271	554	97
35 to 44 years	12 815	12 815	8 005	567	73
45 to 54 years	8 984	8 984	5 415	294	51
55 to 64 years	7 186	7 186	4 774	259	73
65 to 74 years	6 247	6 247	4 352	206	104
75 to 84 years	4 197	4 197	3 020	140	128
85 years and over	1 813	1 813	1 329	59	71
3 and 4 years	2 189	2 189	1 332	89	13
16 years and over	66 635	66 635	43 538	2 476	662
18 years and over	64 559	64 559	42 313	2 390	652
21 years and over	60 405	60 405	39 609	2 258	628
60 years and over	15 797	15 797	11 119	538	347
62 years and over	14 427	14 427	10 210	491	327
Median	34.5	34.5	34.8	33.8	56.2
Male	79 150	79 150	49 783	3 057	586
Median age	32.4	32.4	32.4	31.1	39.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	163 164	163 164	103 884	6 239	1 331
In households	159 303	159 303	101 454	6 204	1 262
Householder	63 944	63 944	42 271	2 423	702
Family householder	43 977	43 977	27 596	1 634	265
Nonfamily householder	19 967	19 967	14 675	789	437
Living alone	16 039	16 039	11 660	617	402
Spouse	37 074	37 074	22 770	1 265	160
Child	47 781	47 781	28 821	1 882	266
Other relatives	3 470	3 470	2 360	237	48
Nonrelatives	7 034	7 034	5 232	397	86
Institutionalized persons	1 879	1 879	1 351	12	69
Other persons in group quarters	1 982	1 982	1 079	23	—
Persons per household	2.50	2.50	2.41	2.61	1.83
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	2.97	3.14	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	20 279	20 279	14 123	686	435
In households	18 881	18 881	13 108	686	368
Householder	13 154	13 154	9 219	473	311
Nonfamily householder	6 303	6 303	4 590	222	247
Living alone	6 113	6 113	4 442	211	239
Spouse	4 824	4 824	3 267	162	39
Other relatives	697	697	469	37	11
Nonrelatives	206	206	153	14	7
Institutionalized persons	1 397	1 397	1 014	—	67
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	43 977	43 977	27 596	1 634	265
With own children under 18 years	20 924	20 924	12 779	816	116
Number of own children under 18 years	37 925	37 925	22 738	1 541	189
Married-couple families	37 119	37 119	22 795	1 271	154
With own children under 18 years	16 930	16 930	10 012	619	55
Number of own children under 18 years	31 776	31 776	18 480	1 226	106
Female householder, no husband present	5 201	5 201	3 711	281	91
With own children under 18 years	3 170	3 170	2 248	169	54
Number of own children under 18 years	4 939	4 939	3 498	267	72
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	61 569	61 569	39 106	2 272	480
Never married	16 952	16 952	11 162	682	161
Now married, except separated	37 895	37 895	23 319	1 322	162
Separated	592	592	428	24	15
Widowed	1 355	1 355	918	46	40
Divorced	4 775	4 775	3 279	198	102
Females 15 years and over	67 688	67 688	44 185	2 514	667
Never married	15 194	15 194	10 381	594	143
Now married, except separated	37 976	37 976	23 399	1 323	178
Separated	764	764	548	50	27
Widowed	7 204	7 204	5 168	245	218
Divorced	6 550	6 550	4 689	302	101

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Linn County			Cedar Rapids city Linn County	
	Cedar Rapids-IA MSA	Total Cedar Rapids city		Tract 17	Tract 27
AGE					
All persons	3 334	3 334	3 127	809	473
Under 5 years	427	427	400	115	52
5 to 9 years	359	359	341	117	44
10 to 14 years	330	330	309	101	38
15 to 19 years	335	335	312	87	54
20 to 24 years	310	310	279	60	40
25 to 34 years	549	549	529	110	46
35 to 44 years	461	461	424	110	61
45 to 54 years	209	209	193	48	28
55 to 64 years	192	192	183	37	46
65 to 74 years	93	93	91	15	38
75 to 84 years	55	55	52	8	25
85 years and over	14	14	14	1	1
3 and 4 years	165	165	160	48	21
5 years and over	2 146	2 146	2 009	452	325
15 years and over	2 021	2 021	1 894	420	312
21 years and over	1 813	1 813	1 704	374	278
60 years and over	254	254	247	38	87
62 years and over	210	210	205	31	77
Median	23.4	23.4	23.6	19.0	26.6
Female	1 609	1 609	1 521	434	238
Under 5 years	236	236	218	62	30
5 to 9 years	177	177	172	61	19
10 to 14 years	156	156	149	56	15
15 to 19 years	154	154	145	51	19
20 to 24 years	141	141	126	32	19
25 to 34 years	242	242	231	49	21
35 to 44 years	212	212	196	54	37
45 to 54 years	102	102	100	32	15
55 to 64 years	104	104	101	25	25
65 to 74 years	42	42	42	6	20
75 to 84 years	34	34	32	6	17
85 years and over	9	9	9	—	1
3 and 4 years	94	94	92	25	13
5 years and over	1 008	1 008	950	241	170
15 years and over	950	950	897	220	166
21 years and over	861	861	815	197	152
60 years and over	136	136	133	23	52
62 years and over	111	111	109	17	45
Median	22.9	22.9	23.1	18.4	34.0
Male	1 725	1 725	1 606	375	235
Median age	23.8	23.8	23.9	19.6	23.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	3 334	3 334	3 127	809	473
In households	3 207	3 207	3 029	804	473
Householder	1 036	1 036	975	210	168
Family householder	701	701	663	162	113
Nonfamily householder	335	335	312	48	55
Living alone	258	258	237	34	46
Spouse	320	320	302	63	38
Child	1 353	1 353	1 289	414	181
Other relatives	240	240	231	72	61
Nonrelatives	258	258	232	45	25
Institutionalized persons	72	72	61	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	55	55	37	3	—
Persons per household	2.84	2.84	2.87	3.52	2.70
Persons per family	3.45	3.45	3.48	4.02	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	162	162	157	24	64
Households	154	154	152	24	64
Householder	110	110	109	16	49
Nonfamily householder	58	58	57	4	32
Living alone	56	56	55	3	32
Spouse	24	24	24	3	8
Other relatives	17	17	17	5	6
Nonrelatives	3	3	2	—	1
Institutionalized persons	8	8	5	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	701	701	663	162	113
With own children under 18 years	451	451	427	120	54
Number of own children under 18 years	1 098	1 098	1 039	340	119
Married-couple families	379	379	350	68	44
With own children under 18 years	219	219	204	48	18
Number of own children under 18 years	463	463	428	126	35
Female householder, no husband present	265	265	257	81	56
With own children under 18 years	194	194	186	62	32
Number of own children under 18 years	569	569	547	198	75
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 178	1 178	1 095	221	165
Never married	558	558	513	117	75
Now married, except separated	435	435	403	76	48
Separated	34	34	34	5	7
Widowed	23	23	22	3	11
Divorced	28	28	123	20	24
Females 15 years and over	1 040	1 040	982	255	174
Never married	428	428	401	113	59
Now married, except separated	326	326	309	72	42
Separated	44	44	42	11	11
Widowed	24	24	21	21	32
Divorced	58	58	49	38	30

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
AGE			
All persons	1 401	1 401	1 067
Under 5 years	136	136	91
5 to 9 years	149	149	109
10 to 14 years	133	133	99
15 to 19 years	177	177	124
20 to 24 years	206	206	168
25 to 34 years	224	224	187
35 to 44 years	175	175	132
45 to 54 years	106	106	79
55 to 64 years	64	64	53
65 to 74 years	16	16	14
75 to 84 years	14	14	11
85 years and over	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	56	56	35
5 years and over	954	954	745
6 years and over	898	898	704
7 years and over	754	754	603
60 years and over	62	62	53
62 years and over	49	49	42
Median	22.2	22.2	22.9
Female	715	715	536
Under 5 years	67	67	47
5 to 9 years	83	83	63
10 to 14 years	74	74	53
15 to 19 years	85	85	61
20 to 24 years	71	71	54
25 to 34 years	114	114	87
35 to 44 years	103	103	77
45 to 54 years	61	61	48
55 to 64 years	37	37	29
65 to 74 years	10	10	8
75 to 84 years	10	10	7
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	33	33	22
5 years and over	475	475	359
6 years and over	447	447	338
7 years and over	387	387	300
60 years and over	35	35	27
62 years and over	26	26	20
Median	23.1	23.1	23.9
Male	686	686	531
Median age	21.9	21.9	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 401	1 401	1 067
Households	1 294	1 294	998
Householder	297	297	245
Family householder	202	202	162
Nonfamily householder	95	95	83
Living alone	61	61	52
Spouse	250	250	190
Child	531	531	386
Other relatives	97	97	81
Nonrelatives	119	119	96
Institutionalized persons	4	4	3
Other persons in group quarters	103	103	66
Persons per household	3.12	3.12	3.11
Persons per family	3.79	3.79	3.80
Persons 65 years and over	31	31	25
Households	31	31	25
Householder	11	11	9
Nonfamily householder	2	2	2
Living alone	2	2	2
Spouse	5	5	5
Other relatives	14	14	11
Nonrelatives	1	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	202	202	162
With own children under 18 years	136	136	108
Number of own children under 18 years	453	453	325
Married-couple families	159	159	125
With own children under 18 years	114	114	89
Number of own children under 18 years	413	413	294
Female householder, no husband present	28	28	23
With own children under 18 years	19	19	16
Number of own children under 18 years	36	36	28
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	492	492	395
Never married	289	289	232
Now married except separated	190	190	153
Separated	7	7	5
Widowed	—	—	—
Divorced	6	6	5
Females 15 years and over	491	491	373
Never married	166	166	126
Now married except separated	273	273	205
Separated	11	11	9
Widowed	18	18	14
Divorced	23	23	19

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
AGE			
All persons	1 591	1 591	1 243
Under 5 years	171	171	145
5 to 9 years	180	180	130
10 to 14 years	195	195	146
15 to 19 years	174	174	134
20 to 24 years	153	153	124
25 to 34 years	264	264	214
35 to 44 years	189	189	138
45 to 54 years	96	96	76
55 to 64 years	71	71	64
65 to 74 years	57	57	46
75 to 84 years	29	29	20
85 years and over	12	12	6
3 and 4 years	73	73	64
16 years and over	1 010	1 010	793
18 years and over	951	951	743
21 years and over	834	834	662
60 years and over	129	129	102
62 years and over	122	122	95
Median	22.0	22.0	22.4
Female	831	831	656
Under 5 years	76	76	64
5 to 9 years	93	93	66
10 to 14 years	94	94	74
15 to 19 years	92	92	75
20 to 24 years	83	83	67
25 to 34 years	146	146	118
35 to 44 years	95	95	69
45 to 54 years	54	54	46
55 to 64 years	39	39	36
65 to 74 years	32	32	23
75 to 84 years	18	18	14
85 years and over	9	9	4
3 and 4 years	36	36	31
16 years and over	554	554	439
18 years and over	523	523	411
21 years and over	454	454	361
60 years and over	75	75	57
62 years and over	72	72	54
Median	23.0	23.0	23.1
Male	760	760	587
Median age	21.0	21.0	21.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 591	1 591	1 243
In households	1 558	1 558	1 228
Householder	419	419	339
Family householder	295	295	242
Nonfamily householder	124	124	97
Living alone	78	78	59
Spouse	251	251	191
Child	682	682	523
Other relatives	97	97	86
Nonrelatives	109	109	89
Institutionalized persons	9	9	4
Other persons in group quarters	24	24	11
Persons per household	2.85	2.85	2.85
Persons per family	3.33	3.33	3.31
Persons 65 years and over	98	98	72
In households	95	95	71
Householder	63	63	47
Nonfamily householder	31	31	22
Living alone	31	31	22
Spouse	24	24	17
Other relatives	6	6	6
Nonrelatives	2	2	1
Institutionalized persons	3	3	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	295	295	242
With own children under 18 years	172	172	140
Number of own children under 18 years	570	570	437
Married-couple families	197	197	157
With own children under 18 years	113	113	88
Number of own children under 18 years	398	398	293
Female householder, no husband present	72	72	62
With own children under 18 years	45	45	40
Number of own children under 18 years	142	142	119
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	477	477	370
Never married	197	197	149
Now married, except separated	209	209	163
Separated	5	5	4
Widowed	7	7	5
Divorced	59	59	49
Females 15 years and over	568	568	452
Never married	196	196	161
Now married, except separated	265	265	205
Separated	12	12	9
Widowed	38	38	29
Divorced	57	57	48

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
AGE			
All persons	162 087	162 087	103 060
Under 5 years	11 154	11 154	6 954
5 to 9 years	11 386	11 386	6 857
10 to 14 years	11 008	11 008	6 513
15 to 19 years	11 574	11 574	7 038
20 to 24 years	12 216	12 216	8 174
25 to 34 years	27 900	27 900	18 302
35 to 44 years	25 275	25 275	15 781
45 to 54 years	17 471	17 471	10 370
55 to 64 years	13 910	13 910	9 006
65 to 74 years	11 255	11 255	7 750
75 to 84 years	6 544	6 544	4 600
85 years and over	2 394	2 394	1 712
3 and 4 years	4 390	4 390	2 683
16 years and over	126 410	126 410	81 472
18 years and over	122 276	122 276	79 069
21 years and over	114 259	114 259	73 949
60 years and over	26 895	26 895	18 553
62 years and over	24 229	24 229	16 810
Median	33.5	33.5	33.7
Female	83 455	83 455	53 663
Under 5 years	5 431	5 431	3 371
5 to 9 years	5 495	5 495	3 345
10 to 14 years	5 231	5 231	3 069
15 to 19 years	5 837	5 837	3 631
20 to 24 years	6 373	6 373	4 297
25 to 34 years	14 033	14 033	9 195
35 to 44 years	12 748	12 748	7 958
45 to 54 years	8 944	8 944	5 383
55 to 64 years	7 156	7 156	4 746
65 to 74 years	6 220	6 220	4 333
75 to 84 years	4 182	4 182	3 009
85 years and over	1 805	1 805	1 326
3 and 4 years	2 169	2 169	1 314
16 years and over	66 254	66 254	43 239
18 years and over	64 198	64 198	42 031
21 years and over	60 084	60 084	39 358
60 years and over	15 734	15 734	11 073
62 years and over	14 366	14 366	10 166
Median	34.5	34.5	34.9
Male	78 632	78 632	49 397
Median age	32.5	32.5	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	162 087	162 087	103 060
In households	158 242	158 242	100 638
Householder	63 655	63 655	42 044
Family householder	43 779	43 779	27 438
Nonfamily householder	19 876	19 876	14 606
Living alone	15 984	15 984	11 619
Spouse	36 892	36 892	22 630
Child	47 311	47 311	28 472
Other relatives	3 415	3 415	2 314
Nonrelatives	6 969	6 969	5 178
Institutionalized persons	1 872	1 872	1 348
Other persons in group quarters	1 973	1 973	1 074
Persons per household	2 50	2 50	2 41
Persons per family	3 02	3 02	2 97
Persons 65 years and over	20 193	20 193	14 062
In households	18 798	18 798	13 048
Householder	13 099	13 099	9 180
Nonfamily householder	6 278	6 278	4 574
Living alone	6 088	6 088	4 426
Spouse	4 803	4 803	3 252
Other relatives	692	692	464
Nonrelatives	204	204	152
Institutionalized persons	394	394	1 013
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	43 779	43 779	27 438
With own children under 18 years	20 816	20 816	12 694
Number of own children under 18 years	37 541	37 541	22 452
Married-couple families	36 975	36 975	22 683
With own children under 18 years	6 851	6 851	9 952
Number of own children under 18 years	31 490	31 490	8 277
Female householder, no husband present	5 160	5 160	3 677
With own children under 18 years	3 147	3 147	2 228
Number of own children under 18 years	4 856	4 856	3 428
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	61 241	61 241	38 858
Never married	16 815	16 815	11 064
Now married, except separated	37 746	37 746	23 206
Separated	592	592	428
Widowed	1 351	1 351	915
Divorced	4 737	4 737	3 249
Females 15 years and over	67 298	67 298	43 878
Never married	15 073	15 073	10 280
Now married, except separated	37 783	37 783	23 250
Separated	756	756	543
Widowed	7 175	7 175	5 448
Divorced	6 511	6 511	4 657

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Linn County										
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Marion city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15
RACE														
All persons	168 767	168 767	108 751	20 403	4 170	4 855	11 568	3 835	4 179	2 950	2 372	9 161	11 434	2 681
White	163 164	163 164	103 884	20 127	4 134	4 745	11 337	3 768	4 115	2 917	2 309	8 963	11 114	2 613
Black	3 334	3 334	3 127	70	11	47	13	21	20	8	31	84	175	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 363	3 363	260	32	4	19	13	2	14	—	10	11	10	12
American Indian	359	359	258	30	4	17	13	2	14	—	10	11	8	12
Eskimo	4	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 401	1 401	1 067	138	14	34	124	42	21	15	12	85	109	18
Asian	1 375	1 375	1 046	138	14	34	120	42	21	15	12	85	109	18
Chinese	168	168	140	10	3	34	28	2	2	—	—	17	17	—
Filipino	105	105	72	17	—	—	9	4	—	5	—	5	—	—
Japanese	126	126	91	10	1	6	4	3	3	2	1	8	2	4
Asian Indian	166	166	132	13	4	5	31	—	3	3	2	16	15	1
Korean	268	268	191	23	3	4	25	8	3	3	4	17	35	2
Vietnamese	295	295	207	45	1	15	15	22	4	5	1	17	6	9
Cambodian	10	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	111	111	108	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	3	18	—
Thai	37	37	27	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	5	—
Other Asian	89	89	73	8	2	1	7	3	—	—	—	1	6	—
Pacific Islander	26	26	21	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	14	14	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	5	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	505	505	413	36	7	10	14	2	9	10	10	18	26	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	168 767	168 767	108 751	20 403	4 170	4 855	11 568	3 835	4 179	2 950	2 372	9 161	11 434	2 681
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 591	1 591	1 243	103	43	33	73	23	31	27	19	63	99	20
Mexican	988	988	785	103	32	17	37	14	14	22	14	26	43	11
Puerto Rican	86	86	68	15	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	7	5	2
Cuban	30	30	27	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	487	487	363	32	8	14	21	5	13	2	1	30	28	7
Not of Hispanic origin	167 176	167 176	107 508	20 233	4 127	4 822	11 495	3 812	4 148	2 923	2 353	9 098	11 335	2 661
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	168 767	168 767	108 751	20 403	4 170	4 855	11 568	3 835	4 179	2 950	2 372	9 161	11 434	2 681
White	163 164	163 164	103 884	20 127	4 134	4 745	11 337	3 768	4 115	2 917	2 309	8 963	11 114	2 613
Hispanic origin	1 077	1 077	824	113	31	25	61	21	23	17	14	44	69	17
Not of Hispanic origin	162 087	162 087	103 060	20 014	4 103	4 720	11 276	3 747	4 092	2 900	2 295	8 919	11 045	2 596
Black	3 334	3 334	3 127	72	11	47	80	21	20	8	31	84	175	35
Hispanic origin	46	46	43	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	4	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 288	3 288	3 084	70	10	47	79	21	19	8	31	81	171	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	363	363	260	30	4	19	13	2	14	—	10	11	10	12
Hispanic origin	30	30	20	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	333	333	240	25	19	19	13	2	12	—	10	10	10	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 401	1 401	1 067	138	14	34	124	42	21	15	12	85	109	18
Hispanic origin	28	28	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 373	1 373	1 043	138	14	33	124	42	21	15	12	85	109	18
Other race	505	505	413	36	7	10	14	2	9	10	10	18	26	3
Hispanic origin	410	410	332	30	7	7	11	2	5	10	5	15	26	3
Not of Hispanic origin	95	95	81	6	—	—	3	—	4	—	5	3	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 — Con

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering

Area

RACE

	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30-01	Tract 30-02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Fract 1 (pt)	Tract 2-01 (pt)	Tract 2-02 (pt)	Tract 3 (pt)	Tract 6 (pt)	Tract 7 (pt)	Tract 8
All persons	5 960	4 160	3 242	4 009	2 240	3 522	3 096	-	-	6 795	152	487	2 310	4 920
White	5 839	3 978	3 139	3 913	2 200	3 463	3 074	-	-	6 619	146	480	2 247	4 730
Black	65	144	31	41	12	23	19	-	-	68	3	4	31	123
Hispanic origin	2	4	7	19	9	7	2	-	-	4	-	-	10	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	4	7	19	9	7	2	-	-	4	-	-	10	8
Asian	40	10	52	23	17	25	13	-	-	94	3	3	-	36
Chinese	40	10	52	23	17	25	13	-	-	91	3	3	12	36
Japanese	8	3	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	10	34
Korean	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	2
Asian Indian	3	4	1	13	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1
Korean	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	27	-	1	2	8
Vietnamese	8	1	4	2	7	8	6	-	-	24	-	1	4	7
Cambodian	10	1	36	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Other Asian	5	1	5	-	3	3	2	-	-	4	3	-	-	1
Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
Hawaiian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
Sumoan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	14	24	13	13	2	4	5	-	-	10	-	-	10	23

HISPANIC ORIGIN

All persons	5 960	4 160	3 242	4 009	2 240	3 522	3 096	-	-	6 795	152	487	2 310	4 920
Hispanic origin (of any race)	61	54	52	51	13	15	19	-	-	61	3	-	19	59
Mexican	40	42	32	33	11	7	8	-	-	31	3	-	14	41
Puerto Rican	11	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
Cuban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	10	10	20	15	2	8	11	-	-	15	-	-	1	15
Not of Hispanic origin	5 899	4 106	3 190	3 958	2 227	3 507	3 077	-	-	6 734	149	487	2 291	4 861

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

All persons	5 960	4 160	3 242	4 009	2 240	3 522	3 096	-	-	6 795	152	487	2 310	4 920
White	5 839	3 978	3 139	3 913	2 200	3 463	3 074	-	-	6 619	146	480	2 247	4 730
Hispanic origin	48	38	29	37	10	15	15	-	-	52	3	-	14	33
Not of Hispanic origin	5 791	3 940	3 110	3 876	2 190	3 454	3 059	-	-	6 567	143	480	2 233	4 697
Black	65	144	31	41	12	23	19	-	-	68	3	4	31	123
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	65	144	29	41	12	23	2	-	-	68	3	4	10	120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	4	7	19	9	7	2	-	-	4	3	4	10	8
Hispanic origin	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	2	4	5	18	8	5	2	-	-	4	-	-	10	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	10	52	23	17	25	13	-	-	94	3	3	12	36
Hispanic origin	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	40	9	46	21	17	25	13	-	-	94	3	3	12	34
Other race	14	24	13	13	2	4	5	-	-	10	3	5	10	23
Hispanic origin	13	15	13	11	2	4	4	-	-	15	1	-	5	21
Not of Hispanic origin	1	9	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.

	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22
RACE														
All persons	8 860	10 869	6 795	3 453	4 021	3 534	2 337	5 740	7 281	3 714	2 066	1 144	167	2 874
White	8 663	10 557	6 636	3 333	3 914	3 481	2 279	5 619	6 239	3 538	1 751	1 007	157	2 636
Black	84	173	61	65	71	25	33	65	809	111	230	61	3	143
Hispanic origin	11	10	4	14	9	6	8	2	49	8	17	4	—	9
Not of Hispanic origin	11	8	4	14	9	6	8	2	49	8	17	4	—	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	85	103	79	25	18	10	14	40	111	39	51	67	7	56
Asian	85	103	75	24	18	8	14	40	110	39	50	66	7	56
Chinese	17	17	8	1	1	—	—	8	6	5	2	5	7	1
Filipino	5	2	18	1	—	—	—	4	6	4	2	1	—	3
Japanese	8	5	3	—	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	23	—	5
Asian Indian	16	15	3	—	2	—	—	1	15	3	11	26	—	3
Korean	17	31	21	5	4	5	9	8	22	3	—	2	—	3
Vietnamese	17	6	10	16	6	—	9	10	36	3	24	—	—	17
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	3	18	10	2	—	—	—	—	17	9	—	—	—	19
Thai	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	7
Other Asian	1	4	4	1	2	—	1	5	4	8	3	8	—	1
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	17	26	15	16	9	12	3	14	73	18	17	5	—	30
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	8 860	10 869	6 795	3 453	4 021	3 534	2 337	5 740	7 281	3 714	2 066	1 144	167	2 874
Hispanic origin (of any race)	59	99	41	43	45	19	19	60	188	39	46	5	—	79
Mexican	26	63	14	36	31	11	10	39	113	26	29	2	—	52
Puerto Rican	—	5	—	3	1	—	2	11	13	2	4	2	—	—
Cuban	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	26	28	27	4	13	8	7	10	61	11	12	1	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin	8 801	10 770	6 754	3 410	3 976	3 515	2 318	5 680	7 093	3 675	2 020	1 139	167	2 795
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	8 860	10 869	6 795	3 453	4 021	3 534	2 337	5 740	7 281	3 714	2 066	1 144	167	2 874
White	8 663	10 557	6 636	3 333	3 914	3 481	2 279	5 619	6 239	3 538	1 751	1 007	157	2 636
Hispanic origin	41	99	41	43	45	19	19	60	188	39	46	5	—	79
Not of Hispanic origin	8 822	10 488	6 610	3 305	3 876	3 462	2 263	5 572	6 96	3 513	1 722	1 006	157	2 588
Black	84	173	61	65	71	25	33	65	809	111	230	61	3	143
Hispanic origin	3	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	81	169	61	62	71	25	33	65	788	111	227	61	3	143
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	10	4	14	9	6	8	2	49	8	17	4	—	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	10	7	14	9	6	8	2	43	7	15	4	—	9
Hispanic origin	85	103	79	25	18	10	14	40	111	39	51	67	7	56
Not of Hispanic origin	85	103	76	25	18	10	14	40	109	38	51	66	7	50
Other race	17	26	15	16	9	12	3	14	73	18	17	5	—	30
Hispanic origin	14	26	12	12	7	5	—	13	63	12	12	3	—	25
Not of Hispanic origin	3	—	3	4	2	5	—	1	10	6	5	2	—	5

Table 8 Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Area	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Marion city, Lion County	
													Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	4 778	3 094	3 401	2 867	1 837	3 936	4 891	1 905	3 713	-	800	10	3 074	958
White	4 638	3 033	3 306	2 770	1 331	3 760	4 774	1 840	3 619	-	771	10	3 046	927
Black	55	25	70	65	473	142	58	19	39	-	18	10	10	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	15	1	8	8	17	4	6	6	19	-	3	6	3	6
American Indian	15	1	8	8	17	4	6	6	19	-	3	6	3	6
Eskimo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	51	18	13	10	4	9	44	34	23	-	8	19	12	19
Asian	48	18	11	10	4	9	43	34	23	-	8	19	12	19
Chinese	10	1	-	3	2	2	6	3	5	-	8	-	2	-
Filipino	1	1	2	3	1	1	5	3	1	-	-	-	2	-
Japanese	1	1	2	-	-	4	7	1	13	-	-	-	1	-
Asian Indian	1	1	4	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Korean	12	6	2	2	-	1	6	3	2	-	-	-	4	-
Vietnamese	10	7	3	-	-	-	4	20	1	-	-	-	3	-
Cambodian	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	-	-	1	3	-	1	12	5	-	-	3	-	2	-
Pacific Islander	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	19	17	4	14	12	21	9	6	13	-	-	-	3	4
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 778	3 094	3 401	2 867	1 837	3 936	4 891	1 905	3 713	-	800	10	3 074	958
Hispanic origin (of any race)	41	32	49	23	18	47	60	37	50	-	2	10	34	3
Mexican	28	19	35	13	12	35	45	22	33	-	2	-	27	3
Puerto Rican	-	1	3	5	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Cuban	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	13	12	11	5	4	10	14	15	14	-	-	-	6	-
Not of Hispanic origin	4 737	3 062	3 352	2 844	1 819	3 889	4 831	1 868	3 663	-	798	10	3 040	955
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 778	3 094	3 401	2 867	1 837	3 936	4 891	1 905	3 713	-	800	10	3 074	958
White	4 638	3 033	3 306	2 770	1 331	3 760	4 774	1 840	3 619	-	771	10	3 046	927
Hispanic origin	25	16	44	11	4	34	53	21	36	-	2	10	27	1
Not of Hispanic origin	4 613	3 017	3 262	2 759	1 327	3 726	4 721	1 819	3 583	-	769	10	3 019	926
Black	55	25	70	65	473	142	58	19	39	-	18	-	10	2
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Not of Hispanic origin	55	25	70	65	469	142	58	17	39	-	18	2	9	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	15	1	8	8	17	4	6	6	19	-	3	6	3	6
Hispanic origin	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	3	-
Not of Hispanic origin	15	1	6	7	14	4	5	4	18	-	3	6	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	51	18	13	10	4	9	44	34	23	-	8	19	12	19
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	51	18	13	10	4	8	44	28	21	-	8	19	12	19
Other race	19	17	4	14	12	21	9	6	13	-	-	-	3	4
Hispanic origin	16	16	3	3	7	12	6	6	11	-	-	-	3	2
Not of Hispanic origin	3	1	1	3	5	9	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marion city, Linn County—Con.					Tract 105 (pt.)	Remainder of Linn County								
	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)		Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	
RACE															
White	3 680	6 088	4 086	2 399	62	56	1 096	4 855	3 815	3	93	64	301	565	
Black	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Mexican	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerto Rican	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuban	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
White	3 680	6 088	4 086	2 399	62	56	1 096	4 855	3 815	3	93	64	301	565	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 660	6 059	4 055	2 372	62	50	1 087	4 822	3 806	3	93	64	297	565	
Hispanic origin	3 619	6 025	4 022	2 374	62	52	1 088	4 745	3 791	3	93	63	300	557	
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	20	4	—	—	—	47	10	—	—	—	—	2	
Hispanic origin	11	20	14	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	14	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—</					

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Linn County—Con														
		Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
RACE														
All persons		344	220	224	1 337	296	2 882	3 581	3 397	2 790	2 184	2 722	3 086	5 758
White		334	220	218	1 299	294	2 872	3 556	3 391	2 774	2 148	2 692	3 064	5 651
Black		2	2	2	12	2	6	13	1	10	12	5	2	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		4			1		6	13		1	8	4	2	11
American Indian		4			1		6	13		1	8	4	2	11
Eskimo														
Aleut														
Asian or Pacific Islander		4			18		2	8	4	4	14	17	13	53
Asian		4			18		2	8	4	4	14	17	13	53
Chinese								5	1		1			7
Filipino					1			2						7
Japanese														
Asian Indian														
Korean								1	1	2	3	1	1	8
Vietnamese							2		2	2	7	8	6	12
Cambodian					16						2	2	4	16
Laotian														1
Hmong														
Other Asian														
Pacific Islander														
Hawaiian														
Samoan														
Guamanian														
Other Pacific Islander														
Other race				3	7		1	2	1	1	2	4	5	15
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		344	220	224	1 337	296	2 882	3 581	3 397	2 790	2 184	2 722	3 086	5 758
Hispanic origin (of any race)		1	1	7	15	1	12	5	17	6	7	13	19	39
Mexican		1	1	7	10		11	3	5	5	5	5	8	14
Puerto Rican														2
Cuban														
Other Hispanic					5	1	1	2	12	1	2	8	11	23
Not of Hispanic origin		343	219	217	1 322	295	2 870	3 576	3 380	2 784	2 177	2 709	3 067	5 719
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		344	220	224	1 337	296	2 882	3 581	3 397	2 790	2 184	2 722	3 086	5 758
White		334	220	218	1 299	294	2 872	3 556	3 391	2 774	2 148	2 692	3 064	5 651
Hispanic origin		1	1	4	8	1	11	4	16	5	4	7	15	23
Not of Hispanic origin		333	219	214	1 291	293	2 861	3 552	3 375	2 769	2 144	2 685	3 049	5 628
Black		2		2	12	2	1	2	1	10	12	5	2	24
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin		2		2	12	2	1	2	1	10	12	5	2	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		4			1		6	13		1	8	4	2	11
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin		4			1		6	13		1	8	4	2	11
Asian or Pacific Islander		4		1	18		2	8	4	4	14	17	13	57
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin		4		1	18		2	8	4	4	14	17	13	57
Other race		4		1	18		2	8	4	4	14	17	13	54
Hispanic origin					7		1	2	4	1	2	4	5	15
Not of Hispanic origin				3	7		1	1	1	1	2	4	4	12
Not of Hispanic origin														3

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County					
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Marion city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units.....	68 357	68 357	45 473	7 998	1 543	2 126	4 013	1 521	1 723	1 382
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	65 501	65 501	43 674	7 772	1 504	2 066	3 893	1 495	1 667	1 314
Percent of occupied housing units.....	46 140	46 140	29 346	5 725	1 188	1 279	3 027	1 117	1 002	802
White.....	70.4	70.4	67.2	73.7	79.0	61.9	77.8	74.7	60.1	61.0
Black.....	45 485	45 485	28 775	5 696	1 186	1 265	2 989	1 106	1 000	801
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	412	412	386	6	—	6	14	3	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	42	42	28	3	—	3	—	1	—	—
Other race.....	151	151	117	17	1	4	23	7	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	50	50	40	3	1	1	1	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	234	234	185	23	11	3	10	2	2	3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	45 310	45 310	28 639	5 676	1 176	1 263	2 980	1 104	998	799
White.....	19 361	19 361	14 328	2 047	316	787	866	378	665	512
Black.....	18 459	18 459	13 496	2 001	312	772	850	368	644	503
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	624	624	589	23	3	10	9	6	10	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	67	67	58	4	—	2	1	—	4	—
Other race.....	146	146	128	14	1	2	3	3	6	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	65	65	57	5	—	1	3	1	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	185	185	154	21	—	3	7	4	5	6
Other vacant.....	18 345	18 345	13 405	1 986	312	770	845	365	641	499
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	2 856	2 856	1 799	226	39	60	120	26	56	68
For sale only.....	523	523	406	33	15	4	25	4	7	3
For rent.....	931	931	697	102	4	34	66	7	24	46
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	392	392	283	42	12	11	13	2	12	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	388	388	81	9	—	7	5	2	1	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	622	622	332	40	8	4	11	11	12	8
Boarded up.....	90	90	59	2	—	—	2	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	764	764	583	62	4	30	10	8	41	8
2 rooms.....	2 155	2 155	1 518	345	64	83	28	71	151	59
3 rooms.....	5 712	5 712	4 244	661	131	245	146	150	184	166
4 rooms.....	11 303	11 303	7 824	1 218	365	690	633	210	263	280
5 rooms.....	14 847	14 847	10 066	1 824	298	476	523	373	360	368
6 rooms.....	12 492	12 492	8 148	1 455	205	258	588	309	287	198
7 rooms.....	9 010	9 010	5 657	1 034	200	168	689	192	168	124
8 or more rooms.....	12 074	12 074	7 433	1 399	276	176	1 396	208	269	179
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.5	6.6	5.4	5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	6.6	5.5	5.3	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.6	6.7	5.4	5.2	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.3	7.2	5.8	6.1	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	48 229	48 229	31 015	5 530	797	768	2 963	1 093	1 075	716
1, attached.....	682	682	539	48	18	20	19	5	15	16
2.....	2 371	2 371	1 752	328	8	102	14	83	76	69
3 or 4.....	3 175	3 175	2 099	529	94	213	168	54	120	152
5 to 9.....	3 067	3 067	2 379	425	32	98	170	49	176	175
10 to 19.....	4 039	4 039	3 453	317	71	234	346	91	121	159
20 to 49.....	2 369	2 369	2 094	179	21	96	131	26	132	2
50 or more.....	876	876	797	79	—	—	—	—	—	79
Mobile home or trailer.....	3 112	3 112	1 047	531	499	589	183	109	1	—
Other.....	437	437	298	32	3	6	19	11	7	14
Occupied housing units.....	65 501	65 501	43 674	7 772	1 504	2 066	3 893	1 495	1 667	1 314
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	16 408	16 408	11 990	1 799	328	595	592	361	471	433
2 persons.....	22 649	22 649	15 222	2 598	463	720	1 155	481	564	478
3 persons.....	10 940	10 940	7 052	1 348	269	364	731	271	263	190
4 persons.....	9 872	9 872	6 055	1 318	289	258	916	254	236	134
5 persons.....	3 951	3 951	2 339	509	121	96	372	93	86	61
6 or more persons.....	1 681	1 681	1 016	200	34	33	127	35	47	18
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.22	2.15	2.30	2.42	2.11	2.77	2.30	2.14	1.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.38	2.32	2.55	2.68	2.33	3.15	2.52	2.50	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.76	1.76	1.72	1.57	1.65	1.74	1.89	1.60	1.50	1.55
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	64 591	64 591	43 045	7 678	1 479	2 032	3 862	1 472	1 648	1 298
1.01 to 1.50.....	695	695	458	83	22	27	27	17	16	14
1.51 or more.....	215	215	171	11	3	7	4	6	3	2
Mean.....	.44	.44	.43	.45	.48	.48	.44	.47	.46	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	38 055	38 055	25 718	4 877	643	663	2 573	939	914	603
Less than \$20,000.....	960	960	619	56	11	2	2	15	16	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6 368	6 368	4 648	521	24	71	34	132	144	101
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	12 772	12 772	9 142	1 739	70	208	324	482	327	268
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	9 571	9 571	6 179	1 584	139	309	796	220	310	110
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	3 885	3 885	2 213	627	189	60	609	57	77	51
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3 056	3 056	1 899	293	174	12	569	21	19	48
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	832	832	585	42	25	1	162	10	6	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	309	309	215	9	7	—	48	2	3	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	149	149	114	—	2	—	14	—	3	—
\$300,000 or more.....	153	153	104	6	2	—	15	—	9	2
Median (dollars).....	58 400	58 400	56 600	61 100	87 500	63 300	83 800	54 800	58 700	54 200
Mean (dollars).....	67 000	67 000	65 700	65 200	92 100	62 600	95 700	57 100	63 800	64 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	18 674	18 674	14 195	2 035	295	786	839	374	665	508
Median contract rent (dollars).....	307	307	316	293	279	326	370	275	282	341
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	314	314	323	303	288	330	383	295	280	342
With meals included in rent.....	68	68	26	29	2	—	3	2	—	26
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	446	446	411	435	163	—	525	337	—	445
No meals included in rent.....	18 064	18 064	13 838	1 959	284	773	820	360	650	472
No cash rent.....	542	542	331	47	9	13	16	12	15	10

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts BNA's in Linn County—Con								
	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 105
All housing units.....	1 191	3 567	4 272	1 297	2 394	1 727	1 118	1 578	765
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 144	3 504	4 198	1 177	2 343	1 691	1 100	1 544	707
Owner-occupied housing units.....	656	2 968	3 013	855	2 168	1 324	1 014	1 052	589
Percent of occupied housing units.....	57.3	84.7	71.8	72.6	92.5	78.3	92.2	68.1	83.3
White.....	652	2 929	2 959	843	2 145	1 288	995	1 036	584
Black.....	2	17	27	6	18	30	5	10	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	18	18	3	3	—	11	1	2
Other race.....	1	3	6	—	2	2	3	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	16	21	2	13	13	13	8	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	652	2 916	2 944	841	2 134	1 278	988	1 030	583
Renter-occupied housing units.....	488	536	1 185	322	175	367	86	492	118
White.....	475	517	1 144	314	170	350	84	479	116
Black.....	7	13	29	4	3	17	1	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	3	7	1	1	—	1	10	—
Other race.....	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	6	8	2	3	4	—	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	472	515	1 139	313	168	346	84	476	115
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	47	63	74	120	51	36	18	34	58
For sale only.....	6	22	12	76	25	11	3	5	2
For rent.....	16	11	33	13	6	5	4	10	3
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	21	17	10	15	16	3	7	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	4	4	6	2	1	—	3	24
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	13	5	8	15	3	3	8	9	16
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
ROOMS									
1 room.....	21	2	5	7	—	1	—	1	5
2 rooms.....	81	36	66	42	8	34	2	24	7
3 rooms.....	156	138	269	150	25	90	19	85	13
4 rooms.....	262	397	682	237	190	258	163	538	56
5 rooms.....	267	607	1 033	145	440	431	254	572	145
6 rooms.....	185	643	724	229	467	355	247	191	157
7 rooms.....	116	569	644	145	422	271	236	88	152
8 or more rooms.....	103	1 175	849	342	842	287	197	79	230
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	6.4	5.6	5.8	6.7	5.6	6.0	4.7	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.9	5.9	6.1	4.9	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	6.5	5.6	6.0	6.7	5.6	6.0	4.8	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.9	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.0	6.1	5.0	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.8	5.0	4.1	5.0	4.3	6.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 detached.....	740	2 431	3 051	796	2 289	1 446	840	580	711
2 attached.....	5	139	24	9	43	3	1	14	1
3 or 4.....	10	14	6	43	16	26	4	3	7
5 to 9.....	76	270	151	12	8	33	3	4	—
10 to 19.....	66	134	153	26	12	27	1	94	—
20 to 49.....	173	143	369	87	14	59	—	304	—
50 or more.....	117	158	268	254	64	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	97	62	—	63	—	—	—
Other.....	—	246	142	—	1	—	257	576	44
Occupied housing units.....	4	32	11	8	11	6	12	3	2
Persons in unit.....	1 144	3 504	4 198	1 177	2 343	1 691	1 100	1 544	707
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	447	632	854	357	436	412	134	243	90
2 persons.....	396	1 333	1 411	438	978	642	339	647	267
3 persons.....	138	660	779	162	389	264	256	323	126
4 persons.....	115	599	765	158	359	244	244	233	126
5 persons.....	36	210	282	45	135	92	86	76	69
6 or more persons.....	12	70	107	17	46	37	41	22	29
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.82	2.34	2.38	2.03	2.25	2.18	2.80	2.32	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.09	2.42	2.67	2.20	2.26	2.25	2.80	2.33	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.50-	1.86	1.79	1.50-	2.15	1.86	2.75	2.29	2.39
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 128	3 483	4 156	1 166	2 336	1 678	1 077	1 514	704
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	18	36	9	6	11	21	25	2
1.51 or more.....	5	3	6	2	1	2	2	5	1
Mean.....	42	39	45	37	37	42	48	52	43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	597	2 329	2 685	655	2 016	1 212	736	439	359
Less than \$20,000.....	4	5	5	3	8	21	1	2	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	288	273	1 125	98	515	586	331	222	55
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	130	774	948	102	467	327	182	45	106
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	45	444	337	68	237	67	97	19	88
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	24	543	130	136	392	50	86	16	69
\$60,000 to \$69,999.....	2	155	20	81	157	10	13	2	12
\$70,000 to \$79,999.....	—	71	3	49	57	11	—	—	5
\$80,000 to \$89,999.....	—	24	—	23	36	3	1	—	1
\$90,000 or more.....	—	12	—	32	52	—	—	—	—
Median, dollars.....	52 400	83 400	61 200	98 000	75 200	55 800	60 800	45 100	79 400
Mean, dollars.....	56 500	98 200	65 800	124 300	99 700	62 500	70 600	51 200	85 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	482	528	1 174	318	165	358	80	481	44
Median contract rent, dollars.....	359	427	366	303	359	319	303	367	233
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	356	444	346	338	390	316	318	380	252
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	592	—	535	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	467	514	1 45	304	149	350	68	465	36
No cash rent.....	12	4	25	14	16	8	12	16	8

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County							
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 202	1 186	—	—	2 349	80	305	1 172	2 239	3 455
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 140	1 110	—	—	2 284	80	292	1 125	2 191	3 392
Owner-occupied housing units.....	989	935	—	—	1 654	42	173	640	1 288	2 863
Percent of occupied housing units.....	86.8	84.2	—	—	72.4	52.5	59.2	56.9	58.8	84.4
White.....	980	933	—	—	1 624	40	173	636	1 267	2 824
Black.....	6	—	—	—	12	1	—	2	16	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	—	—	17	1	—	1	3	18
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	—	—	8	—	—	1	9	15
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	979	931	—	—	1 617	40	173	636	1 260	2 812
Renter-occupied housing units.....	151	175	—	—	630	38	119	485	903	529
White.....	151	174	—	—	616	37	117	472	853	510
Black.....	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	7	31	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	11	3
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	5	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	4	12	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	150	173	—	—	613	36	117	469	848	508
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	62	76	—	—	65	—	13	47	48	63
For sale only.....	5	—	—	—	9	—	2	6	8	22
For rent.....	2	10	—	—	46	—	5	16	31	11
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	12	—	—	6	—	4	10	2	21
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	23	28	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	26	26	—	—	3	—	1	13	6	5
Boarded up.....	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	8	3	—	—	2	2	1	21	6	2
2 rooms.....	20	8	—	—	12	21	9	81	69	36
3 rooms.....	42	38	—	—	101	15	35	155	322	137
4 rooms.....	109	101	—	—	410	12	99	258	432	387
5 rooms.....	212	255	—	—	226	10	107	263	691	585
6 rooms.....	201	297	—	—	291	10	31	180	394	618
7 rooms.....	219	186	—	—	417	5	8	114	169	550
8 or more rooms.....	391	298	—	—	890	5	15	100	156	1 140
Median, all housing units.....	6.5	6.1	—	—	6.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	6.4
Median, all housing units.....	6.6	6.3	—	—	6.7	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	6.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.6	6.2	—	—	6.9	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.8	6.3	—	—	7.6	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.5	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.3	—	—	4.1	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 126	1 087	—	—	1 666	17	43	721	1 476	2 324
1, attached.....	5	9	—	—	14	—	7	5	14	138
2.....	10	9	—	—	3	—	—	10	11	14
3 or 4.....	8	35	—	—	47	7	34	76	26	270
5 to 9.....	7	2	—	—	129	2	65	66	52	134
10 to 19.....	—	3	—	—	346	29	146	173	160	143
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	131	—	2	117	428	158
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	44	30	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	243
Other.....	2	11	—	—	12	—	8	4	10	31
Occupied housing units.....	1 140	1 110	—	—	2 284	80	292	1 125	2 191	3 392
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	133	191	—	—	387	39	146	444	640	617
2 persons.....	342	390	—	—	646	20	119	393	905	1 288
3 persons.....	201	185	—	—	421	11	18	136	281	635
4 persons.....	290	208	—	—	534	10	5	107	252	582
5 persons.....	124	102	—	—	226	—	2	33	91	203
6 or more persons.....	50	34	—	—	70	—	2	12	22	67
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.97	2.43	—	—	2.76	1.55	1.50	1.80	2.00	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.08	2.53	—	—	3.31	2.43	1.52	2.07	2.21	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.34	1.91	—	—	1.78	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.68	1.84
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 121	1 102	—	—	2 268	79	288	1 110	2 160	3 371
1.01 to 1.50.....	17	7	—	—	14	—	3	10	21	18
1.51 or more.....	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	5	10	3
Mean.....	46	44	—	—	43	47	36	41	45	39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	727	669	—	—	1 500	13	45	585	1 216	2 238
Less than \$20,000.....	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	83	69	—	—	6	—	2	101	201	24
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	129	176	—	—	192	—	19	284	745	266
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	133	220	—	—	534	—	12	128	242	760
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	175	122	—	—	383	3	4	43	19	424
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	172	61	—	—	294	8	7	23	2	510
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	14	11	—	—	75	2	1	2	—	147
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	70
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	22
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	12
Median (dollars).....	79 700	66 300	—	—	80 800	117 500	62 500	52 400	50 600	82 800
Mean (dollars).....	79 700	70 800	—	—	89 800	121 200	73 700	56 400	51 100	98 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	115	115	—	—	627	38	119	479	898	524
Median contract rent (dollars).....	246	252	—	—	390	241	378	359	329	428
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	254	237	—	—	408	250	366	357	332	445
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	592	363	—
No meals included in rent.....	101	98	—	—	617	38	115	464	884	510
No cash rent.....	14	17	—	—	9	—	4	12	13	14

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols: see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
All housing units.....	4 086	2 764	1 480	1 789	1 581	1 182	2 312	2 855	1 791	1 095
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4 015	2 625	1 390	1 720	1 547	1 065	2 263	2 679	1 693	983
Percent of occupied housing units.....	2 851	1 797	967	938	1 167	745	2 095	1 716	883	141
White.....	71.0	68.5	69.6	54.5	75.4	70.0	92.6	64.1	52.2	14.3
Black.....	2 799	1 779	949	930	1 159	736	2 072	1 632	872	135
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	26	9	10	6	3	5	18	71	7	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	—	3	2	1	2	—	3	—	—
Other race.....	17	7	3	—	2	2	3	7	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	2	2	—	2	—	2	3	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	21	5	7	10	4	2	13	20	2	3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 784	1 776	944	920	1 157	734	2 061	1 617	871	133
White.....	1 164	828	423	782	380	320	168	963	810	842
Black.....	1 124	800	405	754	369	312	163	791	756	741
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	28	13	13	20	8	4	3	139	36	71
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	1	1	4	1	2	—	11	5	5
Other race.....	7	12	3	2	1	1	1	10	11	21
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	12	2	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	8	7	4	4	2	2	3	18	7	13
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 119	795	402	752	368	311	161	785	751	733
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	71	139	90	69	34	117	49	176	98	112
For sale only.....	11	38	29	8	12	75	25	37	10	7
For rent.....	31	64	32	27	8	13	4	62	45	77
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	17	23	11	21	3	9	15	23	10	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	6	2	5	2	6	2	13	15	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	8	8	16	8	9	14	3	41	18	16
Boarded up.....	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	9	3	7
ROOMS										
1 room.....	5	8	6	11	4	7	—	54	36	102
2 rooms.....	66	86	27	72	22	42	8	58	98	204
3 rooms.....	265	262	115	284	118	149	22	231	322	334
4 rooms.....	669	496	258	415	310	232	179	271	315	183
5 rooms.....	999	600	415	447	405	135	424	424	314	100
6 rooms.....	687	478	361	302	355	217	450	633	307	88
7 rooms.....	609	372	179	154	186	133	407	488	200	35
8 or more rooms.....	786	462	119	104	181	267	822	696	199	49
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	6.1	4.9	3.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.9	6.2	5.0	3.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.7	6.2	5.0	3.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.4	3.5	3.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
detached.....	2 870	1 878	1 241	1 175	1 321	682	2 208	2 115	954	192
attached.....	23	31	9	21	7	9	43	52	15	8
2.....	6	74	129	71	34	43	16	284	149	170
3 or 4.....	151	39	80	99	51	12	8	276	187	281
5 to 9.....	153	192	6	115	60	26	12	78	140	223
10 to 19.....	369	399	1	218	104	86	14	34	169	103
20 to 49.....	268	75	—	82	—	254	—	—	109	3
50 or more.....	97	66	—	—	—	62	—	—	65	72
Mobile home or trailer.....	138	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	1
Other.....	11	10	13	7	4	8	10	13	3	42
Occupied housing units.....	4 015	2 625	1 390	1 720	1 547	1 065	2 263	2 679	1 693	983
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	839	595	377	679	484	351	425	656	679	518
2 persons.....	1 347	921	460	596	536	396	947	841	528	230
3 persons.....	750	488	257	219	255	140	374	447	228	105
4 persons.....	714	436	164	148	179	131	344	371	162	76
5 persons.....	267	144	81	49	75	34	129	215	63	30
6 or more persons.....	98	41	51	29	18	13	44	149	33	24
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.28	2.19	1.80	2.04	1.96	2.25	2.31	1.82	1.50—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.67	2.54	2.19	2.02	2.17	2.13	2.25	2.35	2.13	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.78	1.75	2.19	1.50—	1.51	1.50—	2.16	2.22	1.50—	1.50—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
0.5 or less.....	3 976	2 600	1 360	1 696	1 531	1 054	2 256	2 604	1 670	938
0.5 to 1.50.....	34	22	20	18	13	9	6	47	15	29
1.5 or more.....	5	3	10	6	3	2	1	28	8	16
Mean.....	45	44	46	42	41	37	37	44	42	52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2 551	1 655	882	866	1 106	557	1 950	1 549	758	102
Less than \$20,000.....	4	8	82	30	11	3	8	48	10	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	105	183	491	331	214	63	90	463	132	72
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1 113	578	245	319	549	88	503	414	406	21
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	924	614	59	125	253	96	446	211	186	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	298	152	4	42	58	61	226	128	16	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	93	98	1	18	21	123	381	112	6	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	12	22	—	1	—	66	154	76	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	27	56	44	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	—	—	—	—	14	34	32	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	52	21	—	—
Median (dollars).....	60 600	61 500	34 700	43 800	52 100	89 200	75 300	50 900	51 100	34 100
Mean (dollars).....	64 400	64 700	36 900	47 600	53 700	110 600	100 000	74 300	52 500	38 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 156	823	414	775	373	317	162	954	807	840
Median contract rent (dollars).....	367	427	270	297	304	362	362	285	291	250
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	346	437	274	304	309	339	394	293	304	257
With meals included in rent.....	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	535	363	—	—	—	—	—	287	163	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 129	807	389	761	365	303	146	929	798	835
No cash rent.....	23	14	25	14	8	14	16	24	8	5

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29
All housing units.....	273	176	1 234	1 950	1 392	1 531	1 355	996	1 649	2 055
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	239	139	1 155	1 903	1 349	1 454	1 310	884	1 615	1 995
Owner-occupied housing units.....	16	—	482	1 473	1 049	1 013	741	324	1 254	1 273
Percent of occupied housing units.....	6.7	—	41.7	77.4	77.8	69.7	56.6	36.7	77.6	63.8
White.....	16	—	467	1 453	1 041	995	736	233	1 220	1 256
Black.....	—	—	7	9	4	14	3	87	29	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	6	6	2	3	1	—	2	4
Other race.....	—	—	1	3	2	1	1	—	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	4	9	5	8	1	2	11	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	16	—	466	1 447	1 038	988	736	233	1 211	1 249
Renter-occupied housing units.....	223	139	673	430	300	441	569	560	361	722
White.....	207	133	638	415	293	423	539	469	344	704
Black.....	14	3	21	5	4	13	23	81	17	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	5	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	3	6	5	—	2	2	3	—	4
Other race.....	—	—	6	1	3	—	3	2	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	11	4	6	4	8	5	4	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	207	133	632	412	290	419	534	468	340	694
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	34	37	79	47	43	77	45	112	34	60
For sale only.....	9	—	9	11	14	21	12	8	10	6
For rent.....	12	21	34	12	14	25	9	47	4	38
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	1	12	3	7	10	12	22	16	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	11	14	23	21	7	21	10	34	3	8
Boarded up.....	3	—	8	4	2	2	—	12	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	43	19	15	—	18	7	38	164	1	10
2 rooms.....	69	22	76	26	44	48	112	134	34	19
3 rooms.....	83	99	227	127	67	150	140	126	89	178
4 rooms.....	32	31	229	314	224	374	265	123	251	495
5 rooms.....	10	4	221	551	486	415	305	201	424	606
6 rooms.....	6	—	262	452	276	297	242	146	344	374
7 rooms.....	7	—	110	261	152	148	138	57	258	189
8 or more rooms.....	23	1	94	219	125	92	115	45	248	184
Median, all housing units.....	2.8	3.0	4.8	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.1	5.6	5.0
Median, all housing units.....	3.4	2.9	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.8	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.7	2.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.2	5.6	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	—	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.6	2.7	4.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	23	—	664	1 580	1 168	1 272	872	491	1 368	1 374
1, attached.....	2	—	17	18	8	16	7	24	3	33
2.....	9	2	242	138	26	120	79	59	26	32
3 or 4.....	33	1	152	74	8	29	56	41	33	24
5 to 9.....	79	4	124	30	54	46	181	46	27	240
10 to 19.....	96	6	17	14	69	37	130	55	59	172
20 to 49.....	29	5	—	32	54	—	20	88	64	175
50 or more.....	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	170	63	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	3	55	2	—	—	1	—	—
Other.....	2	18	15	9	3	11	10	21	6	5
Occupied housing units.....	239	139	1 155	1 903	1 349	1 454	1 310	884	1 615	1 995
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	165	112	433	470	368	439	481	455	405	483
2 persons.....	51	26	322	705	555	510	448	209	615	769
3 persons.....	11	1	148	327	218	238	176	92	247	356
4 persons.....	7	—	135	234	144	163	134	69	229	264
5 persons.....	3	—	67	117	46	68	45	33	84	81
6 or more persons.....	2	—	50	50	18	36	26	26	35	42
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50	1.50	1.95	2.18	2.05	2.06	1.89	1.50	2.15	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.50	—	2.10	2.21	2.11	2.09	2.06	1.95	2.23	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	1.50	1.82	2.03	1.78	1.99	1.53	1.50	1.84	2.05
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	224	136	1 125	1 875	1 336	1 418	1 290	859	1 603	1 967
1.01 to 1.50.....	5	—	20	20	12	28	15	17	10	23
1.51 or more.....	10	3	10	8	1	8	5	8	2	5
Mean.....	.50	.42	.48	.44	.42	.46	.44	.50	.42	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	7	—	411	1 331	1 000	939	683	303	1 160	1 183
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	50	27	5	103	41	130	21	17
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4	—	294	289	197	518	238	140	130	209
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	3	—	57	569	494	275	302	29	576	563
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	10	355	225	38	96	4	321	348
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	67	53	4	4	—	64	35
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	18	18	1	2	—	35	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	3	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	37 500	—	31 300	52 500	51 200	34 700	43 300	22 200	55 200	53 500
Mean (dollars).....	38 900	—	31 800	54 200	54 700	35 600	43 700	24 600	59 200	53 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	223	139	668	422	295	432	566	550	353	720
Median contract rent (dollars).....	225	427	251	311	316	286	256	166	320	367
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	227	477	258	317	333	287	245	182	316	349
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	2	4	—	1	3	—	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	1 250	177	488	—	163	197	—	—	300
No meals included in rent.....	220	134	656	398	288	415	551	541	345	701
No cash rent.....	3	4	10	20	7	16	12	9	8	17

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con					Marion city, Linn County			
	Tract 30.0 (pt 1)	Tract 30.02 (pt 1)	Tract 105 (pt 1)	Tract 106 (pt 1)	Tract 107 (pt 1)	Tract 1 (pt 1)	Tract 2.02 (pt 1)	Tract 3 (pt 1)	Tract 4
All housing units.....	631	1 478	—	215	3	1 144	337	1 440	2 296
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	625	1 447	—	212	3	1 113	319	1 414	2 255
Owner-occupied housing units.....	576	974	—	209	2	863	196	1 074	1 976
Percent of occupied housing units.....	92.2	67.3	—	98.6	66.7	77.5	61.4	76.0	87.6
White.....	565	959	—	205	2	862	191	1 065	1 967
Black.....	3	9	—	3	—	—	1	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	4	—	1	—	1	4	6	4
Other race.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin of any race.....	8	8	—	1	—	8	—	2	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	561	953	—	204	2	854	191	1 063	1 961
Renter-occupied housing units.....	49	473	—	3	1	250	123	340	279
White.....	47	460	—	3	1	246	122	331	275
Black.....	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	10	—	—	—	1	—	3	2
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin of any race.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	47	457	—	3	1	246	121	329	271
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	6	31	—	3	—	31	18	26	41
For sale only.....	1	4	—	2	—	14	—	4	7
For rent.....	—	9	—	—	—	4	15	7	11
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	7	—	1	—	11	1	2	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	3	8	—	—	—	2	—	11	6
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	6	3
2 rooms.....	—	23	—	—	—	58	10	50	26
3 rooms.....	8	83	—	—	—	113	17	135	80
4 rooms.....	34	526	—	—	—	305	88	198	175
5 rooms.....	138	553	—	6	1	213	58	363	563
6 rooms.....	165	164	—	16	2	136	49	298	521
7 rooms.....	175	74	—	62	—	135	58	187	374
8 or more rooms.....	111	54	—	131	—	181	55	203	554
Median, all housing units.....	6.3	4.7	—	7.9	5.8	4.9	5.4	5.4	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	4.8	—	8.1	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.3	4.7	—	7.9	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	4.9	—	7.9	5.5	5.5	6.7	5.8	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.8	4.3	—	8.5+	6.0	3.3	4.0	3.6	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 detached.....	617	487	—	214	2	479	201	1 075	2 063
2 attached.....	—	14	—	1	—	12	—	5	9
3.....	3	2	—	—	—	6	4	83	90
4.....	—	4	—	—	—	94	100	47	50
5 to 9.....	—	94	—	—	—	32	31	47	29
10 to 19.....	—	304	—	—	—	71	—	62	50
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	26	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	570	—	—	1	427	—	84	—
Other.....	9	3	—	—	—	2	1	11	5
Occupied housing units.....	625	1 447	—	212	3	1 113	319	1 414	2 255
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	64	235	—	4	—	271	41	322	410
2 persons.....	184	616	—	38	1	322	96	461	805
3 persons.....	144	300	—	29	—	189	60	259	411
4 persons.....	158	212	—	89	2	222	78	244	408
5 persons.....	49	65	—	39	—	89	34	93	148
6 or more persons.....	26	19	—	13	—	20	10	35	73
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.95	2.29	—	3.89	3.75	2.39	2.88	2.34	2.39
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.94	2.31	—	3.89	3.00	2.81	3.59	2.52	2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.11	2.27	—	4.00	4.00	1.50-	2.10	1.72	1.55
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	618	418	—	212	3	1 097	312	1 392	2 238
1.01 to 1.50.....	5	24	—	—	—	15	6	17	17
1.51 or more.....	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	5	—
Mean.....	48	52	—	47	59	49	52	47	42
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	542	393	—	192	1	441	194	925	1 867
Less than \$20,000.....	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	15	18
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	21	29	—	—	1	8	3	132	133
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	34	217	—	1	—	42	54	482	582
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	49	33	—	7	—	88	91	220	777
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	38	5	—	82	—	152	36	53	266
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8	4	—	97	—	132	10	13	86
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	1	—	5	—	16	—	8	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median, all units.....	55 500	43 900	—	102 800	32 500	89 500	66 300	54 600	64 400
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	60 000	47 600	—	108 000	32 500	93 600	69 800	56 200	65 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	46	471	—	3	1	250	123	336	276
Median contract rent, dollars.....	400	367	—	725	—	286	326	280	273
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	389	382	—	725	—	300	330	300	307
Median contract rent, dollars.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	363	337	—
Median contract rent, dollars.....	48	456	—	3	—	246	22	327	263
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	5	5	—	—	—	4	—	12	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Morrison city, Linn County—Con.				Remainder of Linn County				
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units	1 690	1 052	19	20	399	2 126	1 327	1	33
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 636	997	19	19	391	2 066	1 290	1	31
Owner-occupied housing units	976	606	16	18	325	1 279	1 177	1	26
Percent of occupied housing units	59.7	60.8	84.2	94.7	83.1	61.9	91.2	100.0	83.9
White	974	605	16	16	324	1 265	1 174	1	26
Black	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	3	—	—	3	3	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	972	603	16	16	322	1 263	1 172	1	26
Renter-occupied housing units	660	391	3	1	66	787	113	—	5
White	639	384	3	1	66	772	112	—	5
Black	10	3	—	—	—	10	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other race	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	6	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	636	380	3	—	66	770	111	—	5
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	54	55	—	1	8	60	37	—	2
For sale only	7	1	—	—	1	4	16	—	—
For rent	24	41	—	—	—	34	5	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	11	3	—	—	1	11	6	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	3	—	—	—	7	3	—	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	12	7	—	1	6	4	7	—	—
Boarded up	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	41	7	—	—	1	30	6	—	—
2 rooms	151	50	—	—	6	83	6	—	—
3 rooms	184	131	1	—	18	245	28	—	—
4 rooms	261	179	4	8	60	690	135	—	2
5 rooms	357	256	4	10	85	476	239	—	3
6 rooms	280	165	5	1	69	258	248	1	7
7 rooms	166	112	2	—	65	168	214	—	2
8 or more rooms	250	152	3	1	95	176	451	—	19
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.9	4.5	6.5	6.0	7.8
Mean, all housing units	5.2	5.3	5.8	4.9	6.2	4.9	6.7	6.0	7.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.2	5.6	4.7	6.0	4.6	6.5	6.0	7.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	5.9	4.6	6.2	5.3	6.7	6.0	8.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.5	3.8	4.0	8.5+	5.0	3.8	4.9	—	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 044	648	19	1	318	768	1 096	1	31
1, attached	13	9	—	—	6	20	5	—	2
2	76	69	—	—	2	102	7	—	—
3 or 4	120	118	—	—	—	213	21	—	—
5 to 9	176	110	—	—	—	98	10	—	—
10 to 19	121	13	—	—	—	234	—	—	—
20 to 49	132	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—
50 or more	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	—	—	19	72	589	182	—	—
Other	7	6	—	—	1	6	6	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 636	997	19	19	391	2 066	1 290	1	31
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	464	286	3	2	57	595	164	—	7
2 persons	558	345	3	8	141	720	413	—	6
3 persons	257	167	2	3	80	364	250	1	6
4 persons	230	124	8	4	67	258	304	—	6
5 persons	82	59	3	1	32	96	112	—	4
6 or more persons	45	16	—	1	14	33	47	—	2
Median, occupied housing units	2.13	2.12	3.69	2.44	2.48	2.11	2.77	3.00	2.92
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	2.43	3.64	2.38	2.43	2.33	2.83	3.00	3.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	1.57	4.00	6.50+	2.90	1.74	2.27	—	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 617	985	18	19	382	2 032	1 282	1	31
1.01 to 1.50	16	11	1	—	7	27	7	—	—
1.51 or more	3	1	—	—	2	7	1	—	—
Mean	.46	.44	.56	.59	.45	.48	.44	.50	.39
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	896	542	12	—	202	663	879	1	18
Less than \$20,000	16	6	—	—	10	2	2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	143	99	3	—	71	71	25	—	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	326	249	4	—	28	208	78	—	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	310	96	2	—	51	309	171	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	77	41	2	—	37	60	190	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16	35	1	—	42	12	265	—	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	12	—	—	9	1	87	—	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	2	—	—	5	—	11	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	2	—	37	—	3
\$300,000 or more	4	2	—	—	2	—	13	—	5
Median (dollars)	58 400	53 200	55 000	—	77 100	63 300	97 300	85 000	187 500
Mean (dollars)	60 200	62 000	60 000	—	89 000	62 600	111 500	85 000	243 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	660	387	3	—	45	786	89	—	5
Median contract rent (dollars)	282	327	188	—	181	326	254	—	356
Mean contract rent (dollars)	280	334	187	—	214	330	273	—	330
With meals included in rent	—	26	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	445	—	—	163	—	875	—	—
No meals included in rent	647	356	3	—	38	773	81	—	3
No cash rent	13	5	—	—	5	13	7	—	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	25	112	186	115	82	78	487	100
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	25	112	183	112	80	76	475	97
Owner-occupied housing units.....	23	105	162	110	73	70	438	78
Percent of occupied housing units.....	92.0	93.8	88.5	98.2	91.3	92.1	92.2	80.4
White.....	23	105	160	107	73	68	430	77
Black.....	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	23	104	160	107	73	67	427	77
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2	7	21	2	7	6	37	19
White.....	2	7	20	2	7	6	37	19
Black.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2	7	20	2	7	6	37	19
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	3	3	2	2	12	3
For sale only.....	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1
For rent.....	—	—	2	—	2	1	4	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
3 rooms.....	—	1	4	1	3	1	11	2
4 rooms.....	2	10	13	5	11	7	129	12
5 rooms.....	5	22	34	10	16	7	116	19
6 rooms.....	2	25	37	12	17	11	82	27
7 rooms.....	4	19	35	12	15	13	61	14
8 or more rooms.....	12	35	63	75	20	39	86	25
Median, all housing units.....	7.4	6.4	6.6	8.5	6.1	7.5	5.4	6.1
Median, all housing units.....	7.6	6.8	6.8	8.2	6.2	7.7	5.8	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.4	6.4	6.7	8.5	6.2	7.5	5.4	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.8	6.6	6.8	8.5+	6.3	7.8	5.5	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.5	4.9	6.5	4.3	5.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
detached.....	25	107	181	114	81	78	223	93
attached.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	3	4	—	—	—	256	6
Other.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	25	112	183	112	80	76	475	97
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	—	15	15	6	11	7	70	8
2 persons.....	14	45	64	42	31	27	155	31
3 persons.....	5	25	29	22	15	17	112	23
4 persons.....	5	17	51	27	15	15	86	21
5 persons.....	—	7	15	11	6	8	37	11
6 or more persons.....	—	3	9	4	2	2	15	3
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.41	2.93	2.86	2.44	2.74	2.61	2.91
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.37	2.91	2.91	2.45	2.69	2.63	2.90
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.00	3.00	3.00	1.50-	2.00	3.50	2.33	2.94
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	25	112	180	112	80	75	459	96
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	16	1
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	3.4	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.8
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	16	91	134	98	66	52	194	46
less than \$20,000.....	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	4	11	—	5	2	3	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	7	12	10	12	10	17	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2	14	24	6	21	6	33	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	6	20	39	7	11	3	59	14
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	6	33	37	13	11	15	68	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	8	8	15	3	7	12	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	1	22	1	6	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	1	9	2	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	16	—	3	—	—
Median (dollars).....	100,000	98,100	90,900	193,800	73,300	130,800	94,400	84,000
Mean (dollars).....	12,300	63,500	92,800	202,300	88,900	137,000	99,900	86,800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2	4	18	1	3	5	34	10
Median contract rent (dollars).....	463	225	313	213	213	263	172	279
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	463	244	321	213	221	335	216	282
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	4	16	1	3	5	28	9
No cash rent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
All housing units.....	1 242	1 371	1 370	1 055	745	987	1 183	1 862
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 050	1 288	1 293	997	688	928	1 107	1 765
Owner-occupied housing units.....	830	1 024	967	800	571	780	933	1 297
Percent of occupied housing units.....	79.0	79.5	74.8	80.2	83.0	84.1	84.3	73.5
White.....	829	1 020	967	799	568	775	931	1 292
Black.....	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	828	1 020	965	799	567	775	929	1 290
Renter-occupied housing units.....	220	264	326	197	117	148	174	468
White.....	220	263	326	197	115	148	173	465
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	219	263	325	196	115	147	172	465
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	192	83	77	58	57	59	76	97
For sale only.....	11	15	11	9	2	3	—	6
For rent.....	9	14	9	6	3	2	10	30
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	2	1	5	13	5	12	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	124	24	17	3	24	23	28	44
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	46	28	39	35	15	26	26	11
Boarded up.....	6	—	3	8	4	7	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	25	9	7	4	5	8	3	21
2 rooms.....	46	20	26	11	7	20	8	56
3 rooms.....	81	63	77	52	13	42	38	127
4 rooms.....	163	206	171	104	48	109	101	283
5 rooms.....	232	312	268	207	135	206	254	311
6 rooms.....	273	312	311	239	156	185	295	322
7 rooms.....	204	230	262	206	152	157	186	300
8 or more rooms.....	218	219	248	232	229	260	298	442
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.9
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.1	4.5	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.1	5.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 163	1 213	1 207	871	710	912	1 085	1 407
1, attached.....	7	5	5	17	1	4	9	11
2.....	10	24	32	17	7	10	9	69
3 or 4.....	11	54	54	14	—	8	35	134
5 to 9.....	2	28	11	34	—	7	2	71
10 to 19.....	—	—	5	9	—	—	3	17
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	45	35	38	83	25	44	29	123
Other.....	4	12	18	10	2	2	11	30
Occupied housing units.....	1 050	1 288	1 293	997	688	928	1 107	1 765
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	168	248	266	179	88	129	191	394
2 persons.....	409	433	474	334	259	304	389	538
3 persons.....	176	206	222	176	123	172	185	331
4 persons.....	173	229	195	187	122	201	206	314
5 persons.....	85	122	92	79	68	85	102	131
6 or more persons.....	39	50	44	42	28	37	34	57
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.41	2.30	2.46	2.49	2.68	2.43	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.44	2.30	2.54	2.51	2.76	2.53	2.55
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.03	2.27	2.32	2.05	2.38	2.33	1.90	1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 038	1 271	1 276	981	685	909	1 099	1 742
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	15	12	12	2	17	7	17
1.51 or more.....	1	2	5	4	1	2	1	6
Mean.....	.45	.47	.43	.45	.43	.46	.44	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	534	759	630	496	359	535	668	1 019
Less than \$20,000.....	85	64	49	20	4	20	7	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	168	239	187	133	18	83	68	163
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	156	261	201	177	55	128	176	349
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	74	138	121	106	106	126	220	268
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	36	43	44	43	88	93	122	129
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	11	13	24	15	69	75	61	79
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	1	2	2	12	9	11	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	41 400	45 200	46 400	50 700	79 400	65 100	66 300	58 300
Mean (dollars).....	45 000	47 400	52 200	53 200	85 600	69 500	70 800	63 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	131	226	224	155	44	112	114	436
Median contract rent (dollars).....	184	211	185	221	233	242	252	285
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	194	226	187	216	252	240	237	276
With meals included in rent.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	648
No meals included in rent.....	111	207	205	142	36	98	98	408
No cash rent.....	20	16	19	13	8	14	16	21

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
Occupied housing units	63 944	63 944	42 271	2 423	702
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	45 485	45 485	28 775	1 632	233
Percent of occupied housing units	71.1	71.1	68.1	67.4	33.2
Renter-occupied housing units	18 459	18 459	13 496	791	469
Percent of occupied housing units	28.9	28.9	31.9	32.6	66.8
ROOMS					
1 room	595	595	478	41	138
2 rooms	1 800	1 800	1 295	48	103
3 rooms	4 969	4 969	3 699	173	280
4 rooms	10 309	10 309	7 067	207	80
5 rooms	14 056	14 056	9 467	355	135
6 rooms	11 854	11 854	7 682	530	85
7 rooms	8 662	8 662	5 414	420	39
8 or more rooms	11 699	11 699	7 169	649	30
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.2	3.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.9	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.4	2.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1 detached	45 910	45 910	29 497	1 843	319
2 detached	583	583	465	13	13
3 or 4	2 064	2 064	1 489	45	36
5 to 9	2 869	2 869	1 867	221	28
10 to 19	2 695	2 695	2 072	54	21
20 to 49	3 624	3 624	3 073	20	39
50 or more	2 146	2 146	1 894	77	77
Mobile home or trailer	719	719	664	—	151
Other	2 961	2 961	999	2	1
	373	373	251	9	17
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	16 039	16 039	11 660	617	402
2 persons	22 251	22 251	14 861	784	160
3 persons	10 658	10 658	6 797	404	61
4 persons	9 609	9 609	5 822	326	41
5 persons	3 824	3 824	2 223	182	22
6 or more persons	1 563	1 563	908	110	16
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.14	2.26	1.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.31	2.34	1.85
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.74	1.74	1.69	2.04	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	63 162	63 162	41 763	2 377	691
1.01 to 1.50	617	617	385	33	6
1.51 or more	165	165	123	13	5
Mean	.43	.43	.43	.41	.47
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	37 485	37 485	25 209	1 475	216
Less than \$20,000	917	917	578	40	104
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6 217	6 217	4 500	420	96
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12 591	12 591	8 986	398	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9 462	9 462	6 085	208	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 841	3 841	2 176	125	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3 027	3 027	1 876	112	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	824	824	579	76	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	306	306	213	44	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	149	149	114	32	—
\$300,000 or more	151	151	102	20	—
Median (dollars)	58 500	58 500	56 800	52 200	20 600
Mean (dollars)	67 100	67 100	65 900	75 900	23 200
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 779	17 779	13 368	784	461
Median contract rent (dollars)	308	308	317	284	167
Mean contract rent (dollars)	315	315	325	293	182
With meals included in rent	66	66	24	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	455	455	435	287	—
No meals included in rent	17 180	17 180	13 022	760	453
No cash rent	533	533	322	23	8

Threshold is 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA		Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
	1 036	1 036	Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
Occupied housing units -----						
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	412	412	386		71	87
Percent of occupied housing units -----	39.8	39.6	39.6		33.8	51.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	624	624	589		139	81
Percent of occupied housing units -----	60.2	60.2	60.4		66.2	48.2
ROOMS						
1 room -----	24	24	23		7	6
2 rooms -----	59	59	56		7	6
3 rooms -----	158	158	145		25	13
4 rooms -----	195	195	185		31	33
5 rooms -----	180	180	171		32	46
6 rooms -----	113	113	106		38	15
7 or more rooms -----	112	112	106		23	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.9	4.9		5.6	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.2		6.4	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	4.0		4.8	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached -----	551	551	525		140	113
1, attached -----	19	19	17		10	7
2 -----	71	71	69		31	7
3 -----	94	94	88		24	6
4 -----	111	111	100		10	12
5 -----	97	97	91		4	4
6 or more -----	59	59	54		11	10
Median -----	11	11	11		3	3
Mobile home or trailer -----	11	11	8		1	3
Other -----	12	12	12		4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person -----	258	258	237		34	46
2 persons -----	270	270	253		49	46
3 persons -----	191	191	180		34	30
4 persons -----	159	159	151		33	26
5 persons -----	86	86	82		28	11
6 or more persons -----	72	72	72		32	9
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.46	2.46	2.49		3.15	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.72	2.72	2.72		2.48	2.20
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.32	2.32	2.37		3.30	2.53
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less -----	966	966	905		186	156
1.01 to 1.50 -----	45	45	45		11	10
1.51 or more -----	25	25	25		13	2
Mean -----	.61	.61	.61		.71	.56
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----						
Less than \$20,000 -----	371	371	350		63	83
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	38	38	38		25	25
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	110	110	110		36	41
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	124	124	114		16	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	57	57	53		2	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	23	23	21		1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	11	11	8		1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	5	5	4		1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2	1		1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1		1	1
Median (dollars) -----	46,000	46,000	44,700		35,600	24,900
Mean (dollars) -----	51,400	51,400	49,700		42,500	28,000
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----						
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	618	618	584		137	79
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	294	294	295		293	158

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA		Linn County	
	Total	Cedar Rapids city	Total	Cedar Rapids city
Occupied housing units	297	297	245	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	151	151	117	
Percent of occupied housing units	50.8	50.8	47.8	
Renter-occupied housing units	146	146	128	
Percent of occupied housing units	49.2	49.2	52.2	
ROOMS				
1 room	13	13	12	
2 rooms	25	25	21	
3 rooms	53	53	47	
4 rooms	69	69	55	
5 rooms	36	36	27	
6 rooms	36	36	33	
7 rooms	27	27	20	
8 or more rooms	38	38	30	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.9	6.0	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.3	3.3	3.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1. detached	149	149	124	
1. attached	5	5	4	
2	18	18	15	
3 or 4	21	21	18	
5 to 9	33	33	29	
10 to 19	34	34	30	
20 to 49	17	17	15	
50 or more	1	1	1	
Mobile home or trailer	15	15	6	
Other	4	4	3	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	61	61	52	
2 persons	67	67	55	
3 persons	51	51	41	
4 persons	63	63	52	
5 persons	27	27	23	
6 or more persons	28	28	22	
Median, occupied housing units	2.90	2.90	2.88	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.60	3.60	3.57	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.12	2.12	2.18	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	253	253	205	
1.01 to 1.50	21	21	18	
1.51 or more	23	23	22	
Mean	91	91	86	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	120	120	98	
Less than \$20,000	19	19	18	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	31	31	23	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	32	32	27	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	19	19	14	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	14	14	12	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	3	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1	
\$300,000 or more	1	1	1	
Median (dollars)	64,200	64,200	64,400	
Mean (dollars)	73,600	73,600	73,600	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	145	145	128	
Median contract rent (dollars)	318	318	326	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	328	328	336	
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	163	163	163	
No meals included in rent	139	139	122	
No cash rent	5	5	5	

Table 14 Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Linn County	
	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Total Cedar Rapids city
Occupied housing units	419	419 339
TENURE		
Owner occupied housing units	234	185
Percent of occupied housing units	55.8	54.6
Renter occupied housing units	185	154
Percent of occupied housing units	44.2	45.4
ROOMS		
1 room	7	6
2 rooms	15	14
3 rooms	47	40
4 rooms	85	66
5 rooms	82	64
6 rooms	79	67
7 rooms	43	35
8 or more rooms	61	47
Median occupied housing units	5.2	5.2
Median owner occupied housing units	6.0	6.1
Median renter occupied housing units	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached	264	218
1 attached	7	6
2	16	16
3 or 4	30	22
5 to 9	27	24
10 to 19	38	34
20 to 49	11	9
50 or more	5	3
Mobile home or trailer	19	6
Other	2	1
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	78	59
2 persons	132	112
3 persons	84	70
4 persons	73	57
5 persons	27	21
6 or more persons	25	20
Median occupied housing units	2.60	2.49
Median owner occupied housing units	2.77	2.74
Median renter occupied housing units	2.25	2.28
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	397	320
1.01 to 1.50	15	12
1.51 or more	7	7
Mean	.69	.68
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	203	168
Less than \$20,000	7	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	48	43
\$40,000 to \$59,999	81	67
\$60,000 to \$79,999	41	31
\$80,000 to \$99,999	16	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	2
Median (dollars)	50,900	50,500
Mean (dollars)	57,800	57,100
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	177	150
Median contract rent (dollars)	326	323
Mean contract rent (dollars)	316	311
With meals included in rent	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	487	487
Mean contract rent (dollars)	173	173
No meals included in rent	3	2
No cash rent	—	—

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Linn County	
	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Total Cedar Rapids city
Occupied housing units	63 655	42 044
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	45 310	28 639
Percent of occupied housing units	71.2	68.1
Renter-occupied housing units	18 345	13 405
Percent of occupied housing units	28.8	31.9
ROOMS		
1 room	592	475
2 rooms	1 791	1 287
3 rooms	4 939	3 674
4 rooms	10 252	7 025
5 rooms	13 997	9 423
6 rooms	11 803	7 639
7 rooms	8 631	5 390
8 or more rooms	11 650	7 131
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	45 717	29 341
1, attached	579	461
2	2 056	1 481
3 or 4	2 849	1 853
5 to 9	2 677	2 055
10 to 19	3 602	3 055
20 to 49	2 141	1 890
50 or more	715	662
Mobile home or trailer	2 948	996
Other	371	250
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	15 984	11 619
2 persons	22 156	14 785
3 persons	10 600	6 749
4 persons	9 563	5 785
5 persons	3 804	2 209
6 or more persons	1 548	897
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.31
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.74	1.69
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	62 886	41 547
1.01 to 1.50	608	378
1.51 or more	161	119
Mean	.43	.43
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	37 335	25 087
Less than \$20,000	912	574
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6 184	4 471
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12 529	8 935
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9 435	6 065
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 827	2 165
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3 023	1 873
\$150,000 to \$199,999	821	577
\$200,000 to \$249,999	306	213
\$250,000 to \$299,999	149	114
\$300,000 or more	149	100
Median (dollars)	58 500	56 800
Mean (dollars)	67 200	65 900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 673	13 281
Median contract rent (dollars)	307	317
Mean contract rent (dollars)	315	325
With meals included in rent	65	24
Mean contract rent (dollars)	455	435
No meals included in rent	17 077	12 936
No cash rent	531	321

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA		Linn County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County										
	Cedar Rapids	IA MSA	Total	Cedar Rapids city	Marion city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15
ANCESTRY															
All persons															
Ancestry specified															
Single ancestry															
Multiple ancestry															
Ancestry unclassified or not reported															
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported															
Arab															
Austrian															
Belgian															
Canadian															
Czech															
Danish															
Dutch															
English															
Finnish															
French (except Breton)															
French Canadian															
German															
Greek															
Hungarian															
Irish															
Italian															
Lithuanian															
Norwegian															
Polish															
Portuguese															
Romanian															
Russian															
Scotch-Irish															
Scottish															
Slovak															
Slovenian															
Subsaharan African															
Swedish															
Swiss															
Ukrainian															
United States or American															
Welsh															
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)															
Yugoslavian															
Other ancestries															
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)															
Central American															
Costa Rican															
Guatemalan															
Honduran															
Nicaraguan															
Panamanian															
Salvadoran															
Central American, origin not specified															
South American															
Argentinean															
Chilean															
Colombian															
Ecuadorian															
Peruvian															
Venezuelan															
Other South American															

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Linn County)—Con.										Cedar Rapids city, Linn County			
	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	5 888	4 129	3 116	4 115	2 317	3 572	3 023	—	—	6 821	126	431	2 366	4 920
Ancestry specified.....	5 597	3 940	2 813	3 555	2 023	3 344	2 899	—	—	6 539	109	431	2 188	4 589
Single ancestry.....	2 922	1 976	1 471	1 935	1 008	1 424	1 424	—	—	3 478	51	229	1 305	2 375
Multiple ancestry.....	2 675	2 014	1 342	1 620	1 015	1 929	1 600	—	—	3 061	58	202	883	2 214
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	291	189	303	560	294	228	124	—	—	282	17	—	178	331
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	11 776	8 258	6 232	8 230	4 634	7 144	6 046	—	—	13 642	252	862	4 732	9 840
Arab.....	27	25	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	31	6	—	9	8
Austrian.....	15	17	12	—	—	30	38	—	—	16	—	—	4	21
Belgian.....	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	452	600	461	386	219	225	809	—	—	299	6	10	186	364
Danish.....	126	93	—	298	101	119	177	—	—	73	—	6	38	173
Dutch.....	302	191	157	262	128	147	126	—	—	23	7	11	112	128
English.....	974	715	274	359	251	676	367	—	—	945	10	98	316	746
Finnish.....	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	163	163	63	124	52	73	103	—	—	303	—	36	115	194
French Canadian.....	75	—	5	11	9	9	32	—	—	—	—	—	5	12
German.....	2 810	1 802	1 571	1 833	1 221	1 890	1 413	—	—	3 690	63	203	982	2 818
Greek.....	55	—	6	7	—	3	12	—	—	21	—	—	17	6
Hungarian.....	14	11	36	—	—	—	11	—	—	50	—	—	23	22
Irish.....	1 500	835	706	885	408	871	601	—	—	1 213	53	140	520	863
Italian.....	115	41	21	40	75	54	21	—	—	206	—	—	37	64
Lithuanian.....	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Norwegian.....	286	215	125	225	86	142	133	—	—	357	8	27	127	102
Polish.....	129	68	57	21	5	85	33	—	—	198	—	6	24	78
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	8	—
Romanian.....	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	26	6	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	150	56	112	126	65	79	76	—	—	104	—	—	7	23
Scottish.....	84	149	54	33	95	110	29	—	—	201	—	23	51	121
Slovak.....	35	122	30	33	38	20	51	—	—	175	9	32	77	67
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	10	30
Swedish.....	175	128	142	129	112	221	96	—	—	393	—	22	54	112
Swiss.....	46	37	10	15	10	2	53	—	—	90	—	—	51	33
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	—
United States or American.....	46	170	105	204	32	65	26	—	—	141	—	—	43	79
Welsh.....	119	63	6	23	14	20	55	—	—	126	—	7	32	103
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	10	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other ancestries.....	3 796	2 633	2 141	3 428	1 666	2 213	1 756	—	—	4 388	90	229	1 827	3 449
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	12	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	9	5	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	9	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22
ANCESTRY														
All persons	8 860	10 869	6 795	3 453	4 021	3 522	2 349	5 740	7 281	3 714	2 067	1 138	172	2 874
Ancestry specified	8 440	10 228	6 430	3 216	3 770	3 387	2 224	5 488	6 716	3 440	1 767	971	166	2 367
Single ancestry	4 288	5 140	3 066	1 762	2 085	1 654	1 107	2 876	3 748	1 769	1 106	646	102	1 382
Multiple ancestry	4 152	5 088	3 364	1 454	1 685	1 733	1 117	2 612	2 968	1 671	661	325	64	985
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	420	641	365	237	251	135	125	252	565	274	300	167	6	507
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	17 720	21 738	13 590	6 906	8 042	7 044	4 698	11 480	14 562	7 428	4 134	2 276	344	5 748
Arab	71	103	25	10	28	53	17	27	153	20	—	7	—	7
Austrian	17	8	—	—	5	—	—	15	10	7	—	—	—	—
Belgian	77	17	12	45	23	6	12	29	16	8	9	—	—	—
Canadian	34	7	12	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	455	1 056	514	260	334	290	270	432	466	282	141	65	5	242
Danish	115	302	201	12	48	147	26	119	94	103	14	36	15	15
Dutch	435	470	250	77	93	156	106	292	374	133	87	28	5	189
English	1 657	1 324	950	448	516	708	544	974	870	590	202	128	42	225
Finnish	32	—	—	18	10	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	283	463	249	117	187	161	71	154	306	143	68	7	—	89
French (except Basque)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	29	72	25	22	11	39	—	67	15	7	—	—	—	41
Greek	4 811	6 052	3 559	1 734	2 114	1 821	1 038	2 710	2 909	1 672	758	406	79	1 030
Hungarian	50	—	—	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	49	15	—	6	—	6	13	14	28	11	—	15	—	—
Italian	1 787	2 451	1 945	945	918	761	533	1 500	1 533	799	331	178	22	637
Lithuanian	149	221	92	13	49	81	72	115	122	48	—	7	12	45
Lithuanian	—	—	34	19	—	8	—	8	—	16	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	504	656	378	103	154	167	139	286	351	271	101	56	10	30
Polish	135	126	175	6	77	31	3	129	61	38	42	36	—	15
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	30	—	—	10	16	—	12	26	20	12	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	139	287	138	96	114	145	60	150	89	104	7	7	5	37
Scottish	262	141	170	47	93	83	77	75	163	67	21	7	—	34
Slovak	49	125	51	41	15	81	14	35	41	29	34	7	—	—
Subsaharan African	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	383	229	253	162	134	59	117	166	255	116	18	35	12	8
Swiss	74	63	104	—	35	48	10	46	76	31	9	35	6	33
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	140	132	127	85	85	29	25	46	53	6	121	71	—	189
Welsh	131	126	63	25	14	61	35	119	210	76	30	15	—	41
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	5 522	6 931	4 119	2 566	2 845	2 027	1 453	3 672	6 000	2 589	2 062	1 080	141	2 784
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.										Marian city, Linn County			
	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons	4 778	3 094	3 401	2 967	1 737	3 936	4 891	1 871	3 765	—	772	20	3 050	982
Ancestry specified	4 509	2 904	3 137	2 752	1 480	3 747	4 296	1 768	3 221	—	723	20	2 835	876
Single ancestry	2 394	1 467	1 808	1 757	1 002	1 846	2 331	906	1 724	—	377	20	1 442	497
Multiple ancestry	2 115	1 437	1 329	995	478	1 901	1 965	862	1 497	—	346	—	1 393	379
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	269	190	264	215	257	189	595	103	544	—	49	—	215	106
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	9 556	6 188	6 802	5 934	3 474	7 872	9 782	3 742	7 530	—	1 544	40	6 100	1 964
Arab	42	16	11	5	17	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	18	38
Austrian	12	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	25	—	7	—
Belgian	6	8	46	—	12	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	26
Canadian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	549	372	432	688	168	571	808	307	335	—	23	—	173	17
Danish	107	13	35	5	40	43	97	—	11	—	—	—	74	19
Dutch	236	182	163	113	74	191	169	95	199	—	15	—	178	18
English	681	482	325	388	107	660	563	178	354	—	99	—	525	94
Finnish	15	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
French (except Basque)	177	144	195	66	54	148	192	46	113	—	12	—	85	13
French Canadian	37	15	24	17	8	—	22	5	11	—	—	—	—	—
German	2 111	1 491	1 399	1 066	497	1 735	1 892	997	1 699	—	451	14	1 567	563
Greek	42	9	6	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	—	15	—
Hungarian	20	14	—	6	—	11	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	1 191	779	829	528	316	771	1 106	480	834	—	195	6	733	185
Italian	81	72	57	45	35	33	46	16	40	—	—	—	46	23
Lithuanian	5	—	—	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	184	87	76	127	26	215	203	51	153	—	76	—	84	32
Polish	54	21	44	18	31	52	77	27	21	—	6	—	26	34
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	43	—	7	11	—	6	19	5	6	—	—	—	—	22
Scotch-Irish	102	89	113	70	40	56	152	75	126	—	5	—	103	—
Scottish	68	36	36	22	13	149	69	37	33	—	20	—	71	9
Slovak	17	50	31	18	7	122	48	—	33	—	—	—	—	6
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	147	114	55	27	—	96	150	98	118	—	61	15	124	13
Swiss	17	34	8	—	—	37	25	—	15	—	—	5	26	—
Ukrainian	13	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	206	47	248	73	47	170	138	105	204	—	10	—	73	41
Welsh	85	34	25	7	12	63	96	—	23	—	—	—	10	7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 220	1 977	2 522	2 467	1 964	2 553	3 660	1 140	3 185	—	536	—	2 037	722
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marion city, Linn County—Con.						Remainder of Linn County							
	Tract 3 (pt 1)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.1)	Tract 7 (pt.1)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	3 640	6 088	4 115	2 371	57	60	1 125	4 898	3 660	—	138	66	371	542
Ancestry specified.....	3 527	5 761	3 762	2 171	50	38	1 063	4 516	3 436	—	130	66	347	486
Single ancestry.....	1 900	2 839	2 194	1 141	20	6	571	2 024	1 519	—	96	28	165	254
Multiple ancestry.....	1 627	2 922	1 568	1 030	30	32	492	2 492	1 917	—	34	38	182	232
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	153	327	353	200	7	22	62	382	224	—	8	—	24	56
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	7 360	12 176	8 230	4 742	114	120	2 250	9 796	7 320	—	276	132	742	1 084
Arab.....	7	9	19	17	—	—	20	10	19	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	7	82	—	17	—	—	—	59	3	—	—	—	10	16
Canadian.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	181	316	237	100	—	6	127	271	314	—	7	—	28	23
Danish.....	125	125	122	32	—	—	56	181	58	—	—	13	—	18
Dutch.....	196	283	165	98	—	26	47	156	220	—	—	—	7	14
English.....	553	1 071	531	376	15	—	167	720	583	—	24	6	14	99
Finnish.....	—	30	11	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	95	337	165	90	—	—	7	170	93	—	7	—	46	10
French Canadian.....	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
German.....	1 903	3 480	2 299	1 187	22	32	589	2 682	2 145	—	70	49	212	355
Greek.....	—	19	14	26	—	—	—	38	10	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	954	1 276	819	488	22	6	226	1 219	935	—	11	6	91	87
Italian.....	33	58	48	81	—	—	—	64	44	—	—	—	28	—
Lithuanian.....	26	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	205	336	248	132	8	—	48	303	232	—	7	6	7	17
Polish.....	18	70	47	42	—	—	17	76	58	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese.....	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	7	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	104	136	31	51	—	—	21	139	84	—	18	—	—	—
Scottish.....	185	128	62	21	—	—	27	151	90	—	10	9	—	13
Slovak.....	37	56	9	25	—	—	—	19	17	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	96	280	73	134	—	—	52	174	78	—	—	—	9	31
Swiss.....	—	78	18	29	—	—	10	27	28	—	—	—	7	—
Ukrainian.....	—	9	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
United States or American.....	132	73	75	109	—	—	28	62	97	—	—	—	11	13
Welsh.....	41	75	38	12	—	—	15	66	27	—	10	—	8	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	2 340	3 623	3 051	1 612	34	50	765	3 114	2 058	—	112	38	222	375
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	7	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Linn County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
ANCESTRY													
All persons	313	148	193	1 245	350	2 898	3 566	3 396	2 885	2 257	2 800	3 003	5 759
Ancestry specified	305	109	193	1 045	334	2 614	3 318	3 163	2 697	1 985	2 621	2 879	5 178
Single ancestry	137	46	80	565	211	1 323	1 575	1 665	1 428	1 002	1 248	1 424	2 722
Multiple ancestry	168	63	113	480	123	1 291	1 743	1 498	1 269	983	1 373	1 455	2 456
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	8	39	—	200	16	284	248	233	188	272	179	124	581
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	626	296	386	2 490	700	5 796	7 132	6 792	5 770	4 514	5 600	6 006	11 518
Arab	5	—	—	—	—	28	2	—	2	—	—	—	6
Austrian	—	—	—	12	—	2	11	6	—	—	30	38	30
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	26	20	29	154	51	249	298	297	231	213	202	809	478
Danish	—	7	—	—	17	38	82	85	78	101	119	17	61
Dutch	14	10	—	62	63	172	223	125	151	102	132	126	217
English	48	—	55	96	5	472	568	852	365	251	577	367	1 030
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	19	21	—
French (except Basque)	—	9	15	17	11	127	131	125	112	52	61	103	177
French Canadian	31	8	—	—	—	2	20	4	31	9	9	32	13
German	136	100	67	574	134	1 381	1 964	1 711	1 497	1 189	1 439	1 399	2 730
Greek	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	12	—	3	12	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	36	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	11	—
Irish	66	—	64	226	51	832	946	645	658	402	676	595	1 097
Italian	—	—	8	5	—	31	22	58	77	75	54	21	58
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	17
Norwegian	17	—	—	74	72	110	117	72	124	86	66	133	169
Polish	6	—	16	30	—	4	29	60	69	5	79	33	158
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6
Russian	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	51
Scottish-Irish	—	—	—	37	—	69	134	130	46	65	74	76	148
Scottish	42	9	—	17	—	64	35	85	42	95	90	29	130
Slovak	—	—	—	30	—	12	18	4	13	38	20	51	56
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	34	9	32	44	11	46	106	66	82	112	160	81	175
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	79	8	28	28	10	2	48	41
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	7
United States or American	—	—	—	—	—	73	117	121	130	32	55	26	124
Welsh	5	—	—	6	—	24	16	8	20	14	20	55	97
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	184	124	80	1 001	243	1 923	2 181	2 209	1 941	1 616	1 677	1 756	4 094
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County					
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Marion city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	168 767	168 767	108 751	20 403	4 175	4 898	11 463	3 806	4 253	2 868
Native	165 982	165 982	106 531	20 104	4 099	4 836	11 155	3 728	4 210	2 844
Foreign born	2 785	2 785	2 220	299	76	62	308	78	43	24
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	435	435	357	32	8	20	16	10	9	6
Persons 5 years and over	156 796	156 796	101 095	18 780	3 822	4 516	10 466	3 514	3 951	2 668
In linguistically isolated households	782	782	681	53	8	20	42	17	17	12
Speak a language other than English	6 113	6 113	4 602	557	128	108	448	129	129	59
Do not speak English "very well"	2 000	2 000	1 518	193	48	56	148	44	39	24
Speak Spanish	1 389	1 389	921	130	17	38	134	44	27	6
Do not speak English "very well"	446	446	296	29	4	19	54	13	—	—
Linguistically isolated	100	100	80	20	—	—	9	13	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	828	828	653	139	12	10	31	50	17	19
Do not speak English "very well"	460	460	376	74	6	10	9	15	17	19
Linguistically isolated	304	304	265	29	—	10	—	—	17	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	44 286	44 286	28 022	5 068	1 158	1 259	3 413	932	936	643
Preprimary school	3 615	3 615	2 320	565	101	110	292	124	114	68
Public school	2 280	2 280	1 416	346	63	50	173	73	69	27
Elementary or high school	27 888	27 888	17 104	3 417	805	730	2 505	586	571	416
Public school	25 448	25 448	15 398	3 137	740	650	2 260	543	551	354
College	12 783	12 783	8 598	1 086	252	419	616	222	251	159
Public college	8 462	8 462	5 960	820	175	333	466	164	183	126
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	107 886	107 886	70 147	13 105	2 501	3 072	6 946	2 423	2 811	1 916
Less than 9th grade	5 907	5 907	3 888	588	190	141	173	87	215	65
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 405	10 405	7 005	1 068	227	272	300	211	328	207
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	37 537	37 537	22 888	4 495	839	1 082	1 647	911	891	552
Some college, no degree	20 853	20 853	13 765	2 708	389	684	1 374	459	604	410
Associate degree	9 951	9 951	6 260	1 471	262	378	831	287	267	178
Bachelor's degree	17 091	17 091	11 884	2 276	499	440	1 967	412	434	404
Graduate or professional degree	6 142	6 142	4 457	499	95	75	654	56	72	100
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.9	84.9	84.5	87.4	83.3	86.6	93.2	87.7	80.7	85.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.5	21.5	23.3	21.2	23.8	16.8	37.7	19.3	18.0	26.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	186	186	189	226	283	257	133	66	275	219
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 336	1 336	1 257	1 426	1 626	884	1 382	1 432	1 145	1 146
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 942	1 942	1 885	1 862	1 870	1 847	2 180	1 886	1 755	1 793
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	156 796	156 796	101 095	18 780	3 822	4 516	10 466	3 514	3 951	2 668
Same house	85 692	85 692	52 512	10 299	1 977	2 302	5 074	1 978	2 179	1 297
Different house in United States	70 102	70 102	47 856	8 379	1 826	2 195	5 345	1 529	1 772	1 363
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	31 163	31 163	25 312	2 066	572	1 001	1 946	406	425	308
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12 588	12 588	4 578	2 977	568	475	976	597	618	478
Different MSA/PMSA	14 877	14 877	10 296	1 814	366	324	1 597	209	331	401
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 474	11 474	7 670	1 522	320	395	826	317	398	176
Abroad	1 002	1 002	727	102	19	19	47	7	—	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	139 676	139 676	108 751	20 403	3 050	4 898	9 010	3 806	4 115	2 868
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	106 077	106 077	82 267	16 696	2 455	3 491	7 005	3 263	2 946	1 721
Rural population	29 091	29 091	—	—	1 125	—	2 453	—	138	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	10 867	10 867	—	—	405	—	278	—	—	—
On farms	3 511	3 511	—	—	75	—	179	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	86 550	86 550	55 524	10 882	2 107	2 942	6 186	2 154	2 434	1 476
Car, truck, or van	78 549	78 549	50 581	10 177	2 022	2 857	5 784	1 972	2 258	1 419
Drove alone	69 608	69 608	44 822	9 120	1 799	2 681	5 275	1 796	1 904	1 265
Carpooled	8 941	8 941	5 759	1 057	223	176	509	176	354	154
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 270	1 270	1 128	112	4	—	47	25	48	13
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 154	1 154	1 016	112	4	—	47	25	48	13
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	13	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	3 087	3 087	1 931	261	17	—	106	91	50	19
Other means	715	715	454	47	9	18	44	—	14	7
Worked at home	2 929	2 929	1 430	285	55	67	205	66	64	18
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	14.8	16.9	17.8	14.9	16.3	15.5	17.7	14.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 683	3 683	2 225	356	104	109	121	43	107	58
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	17 418	17 418	10 376	2 291	461	650	1 254	449	542	216
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	30 959	30 959	20 212	4 181	754	1 074	2 758	843	780	627
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10 525	10 525	7 072	1 282	218	296	754	238	390	219
All other times	21 036	21 036	14 209	2 487	515	746	1 094	515	551	338
Worked in MSA of residence	81 126	81 126	51 990	10 468	2 020	2 810	5 909	2 083	2 293	1 461
Cedar Rapids city	67 009	67 009	47 434	7 519	1 505	2 320	5 057	1 621	1 468	1 178
Marion city	5 696	5 696	1 843	2 543	400	195	336	426	701	206
Hiawatha city	668	668	343	70	33	137	79	—	6	—
Mount Vernon city	1 264	1 264	92	14	—	8	2	8	6	—
Springville city	147	147	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Linn County	6 342	6 342	2 271	322	82	150	435	28	112	77
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 424	5 424	3 534	414	87	132	277	71	141	15
Iowa City city	1 487	1 487	991	106	33	16	99	12	34	4
Remainder of Iowa City, IA MSA	951	951	652	83	33	26	35	—	34	—
Marion city	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	765	765	601	35	5	17	19	8	16	—
Anamosa city	201	201	64	45	—	18	21	9	23	5
Remainder of Jones County	120	120	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	6
Benton County	296	296	216	20	—	—	15	—	6	—
Waterloo city	76	76	68	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	65	65	45	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar County	76	76	15	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline IA-IL MSA	91	91	65	16	—	7	10	16	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 288	1 288	779	80	5	41	78	26	28	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 105
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 423	9 231	11 411	2 662	5 888	4 129	3 116	4 115	2 317
Native	2 375	9 034	11 202	2 602	5 720	4 095	3 096	4 074	2 302
Foreign born	48	197	209	60	168	34	20	41	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	6	23	31	6	19	5	—	15	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 280	8 593	10 607	2 480	5 505	3 845	2 912	3 812	2 164
In linguistically isolated households	6	47	101	6	19	12	—	34	—
Speak a language other than English	57	263	419	61	237	135	83	121	50
Do not speak English "very well"	6	98	165	6	76	36	10	47	—
Speak Spanish	14	62	123	6	21	43	18	24	35
Do not speak English "very well"	—	36	7	—	—	24	5	10	—
Linguistically isolated	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	13	68	112	—	76	—	—	12	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	30	112	—	26	—	—	7	—
Linguistically isolated	—	22	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	423	2 380	3 304	542	1 468	1 028	838	1 554	552
Preprimary school	51	238	206	54	170	120	73	76	38
Public school	37	117	97	32	67	97	53	58	16
Elementary or high school	267	1 534	2 260	319	872	602	578	630	378
Public school	257	1 326	2 066	275	643	531	562	614	342
College	105	608	838	169	426	306	187	848	136
Public college	78	424	661	126	283	259	124	843	107
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 689	6 128	7 068	1 906	4 172	2 802	1 843	2 152	1 568
Less than 9th grade	83	71	407	44	76	139	55	173	137
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	116	230	525	103	214	284	137	328	158
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	594	1 609	2 544	331	890	898	768	859	597
Same college, no degree	387	1 224	1 458	345	908	516	397	456	251
Associate degree	117	573	694	141	337	301	212	198	134
Bachelor's degree	324	1 782	1 094	616	1 116	471	221	110	185
Graduate or professional degree	68	639	346	326	631	193	53	28	106
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.2	95.1	86.8	92.3	93.0	84.9	89.6	76.7	81.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.2	39.5	20.4	49.4	41.9	23.7	14.9	6.4	18.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	165	221	115	40	—	183	309	90	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 275	1 156	1 341	733	1 187	1 234	1 553	1 592	1 273
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 422	1 972	2 103	1 730	1 850	1 705	1 985	2 245	2 022
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 280	8 593	10 607	2 480	5 505	3 845	2 912	3 812	2 164
Same house	1 262	4 235	6 293	1 468	3 144	2 158	1 771	1 576	1 421
Different house in United States	991	4 336	4 174	999	2 298	1 687	1 141	2 210	743
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	336	1 926	2 562	495	1 092	1 168	617	921	222
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	142	448	276	82	303	125	81	200	250
Different MSA/PMSA	306	1 240	641	276	647	183	228	626	146
Not in an MSA/PMSA	207	722	695	146	256	211	215	463	125
Abroad	27	22	140	13	63	—	—	26	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 423	8 992	10 946	2 405	5 762	3 936	2 278	3 745	60
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 641	7 361	8 768	1 628	5 405	2 968	2 109	2 568	60
Rural population	—	239	465	257	126	193	838	350	2 257
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	69	124	71	18	60	228	37	156
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	334
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 272	5 176	6 191	1 257	2 875	2 061	1 816	2 235	1 154
Car, truck, or van	1 132	4 976	5 948	1 161	2 668	1 890	1 712	2 057	1 035
Drove alone	1 040	4 530	5 269	1 084	2 454	1 686	1 533	1 696	941
Carpooled	92	446	679	77	214	204	179	361	94
Public transportation (including taxicab)	30	23	55	19	34	46	14	13	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	30	23	55	19	34	32	14	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	46	35	93	14	45	31	19	79	38
Other means	6	—	32	25	8	20	10	41	—
Worked at home	58	142	63	38	120	74	61	45	81
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.10	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.1	13.7	15.7	14.9	15.6	15.0	15.9	15.1	18.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	42	177	266	26	65	68	114	162	28
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	225	824	1 155	133	374	445	518	432	258
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	539	2 298	2 516	586	1 243	801	551	487	461
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	164	760	754	223	488	255	110	171	128
All other times	244	975	1 437	251	585	418	462	938	198
Worked in MSA of residence	1 210	4 889	5 728	1 194	2 772	1 942	1 719	1 946	1 102
Cedar Rapids city	1 096	4 444	5 305	1 116	2 567	1 809	1 540	1 693	648
Marian city	43	161	148	35	64	89	43	83	201
Hiawatha city	19	51	24	18	23	3	7	6	3
Mount Vernon city	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	32
Springville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Remainder of Linn County	46	233	251	25	109	41	129	164	215
Worked outside MSA of residence	62	287	463	63	103	119	97	289	52
Iowa City city	10	72	85	24	29	25	6	94	9
Remainder of Iowa City, IA MSA	5	54	89	26	10	41	21	31	9
Marengo city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	7	21	88	—	13	13	29	52	1
Anamosa city	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
Remainder of Jones County	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Bentley County	14	16	58	—	—	—	29	—	—
Waterloo city	—	9	17	—	10	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cedar County	—	10	8	7	—	—	—	—	2
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	8	—
Worked elsewhere	21	77	102	6	33	34	12	96	19

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County							
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 572	3 023	—	—	6 821	126	431	2 366	4 920	8 860
Native	3 544	3 008	—	—	6 565	126	431	2 318	4 869	8 675
Foreign born	28	15	—	—	256	—	—	48	51	185
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	8	—	—	8	—	—	6	24	23
Persons 5 years and over	3 304	2 850	—	—	6 193	126	427	2 223	4 591	8 253
In linguistically isolated households	42	10	—	—	34	—	—	6	24	47
Speak a language other than English	112	126	—	—	361	—	5	57	170	251
Do not speak English "very well"	33	39	—	—	100	—	—	6	33	98
Speak Spanish	51	12	—	—	113	—	—	14	32	62
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	36
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	15
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	42	—	—	—	31	—	—	13	45	68
Do not speak English "very well"	24	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	8	30
Linguistically isolated	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	22
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 070	792	—	—	2 046	19	28	423	938	2 317
Preprimary school	97	59	—	—	216	—	—	51	95	227
Public school	82	49	—	—	129	—	—	37	51	117
Elementary or high school	817	600	—	—	1 445	—	—	267	542	1 487
Public school	753	588	—	—	1 329	—	—	257	517	1 299
College	156	133	—	—	385	19	28	105	301	603
Public college	110	113	—	—	291	19	21	78	226	419
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 116	1 997	—	—	4 062	89	368	1 654	3 311	5 898
Less than 7th grade	92	131	—	—	80	—	12	83	197	48
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	150	132	—	—	78	10	41	116	282	201
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	913	809	—	—	744	24	111	594	1 182	1 557
Some college, no degree	355	436	—	—	833	12	90	352	615	1 178
Associate degree	231	208	—	—	480	17	23	117	390	548
Bachelor's degree	283	234	—	—	1 411	26	77	324	490	1 751
Graduate or professional degree	92	47	—	—	436	—	14	68	155	615
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.6	86.8	—	—	96.1	88.8	85.6	88.0	85.5	95.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.7	14.1	—	—	45.5	29.2	24.7	23.7	19.5	40.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	242	144	—	—	143	—	108	165	82	168
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 625	1 603	—	—	1 233	—	—	1 275	1 434	1 156
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 183	1 891	—	—	1 974	1 300	2 000	1 351	1 426	1 950
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 304	2 850	—	—	6 193	126	427	2 223	4 591	8 253
Same house	1 906	2 114	—	—	2 845	47	178	1 212	2 552	4 003
Different house in United States	1 367	736	—	—	3 316	79	249	984	2 009	4 228
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	647	270	—	—	1 235	35	84	336	1 003	1 897
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	297	209	—	—	282	28	70	135	184	421
Different MSA/PMSA	266	124	—	—	1 174	10	65	306	341	1 203
Not in an MSA/PMSA	157	133	—	—	625	6	30	207	481	707
Abroad	31	—	—	—	32	—	—	27	30	22
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	772	20	—	—	6 821	126	431	2 366	4 920	8 860
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	759	—	—	—	5 522	89	83	1 613	3 695	7 299
Rural population	2 800	3 003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	957	1 334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	354	421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 825	1 581	—	—	3 737	97	238	1 238	2 714	4 952
Car, truck, or van	1 693	1 400	—	—	3 501	79	238	1 098	2 453	4 757
Drove alone	1 522	1 274	—	—	3 221	71	218	1 020	2 204	4 333
Carpooled	171	126	—	—	280	8	20	78	249	424
Public transportation (including taxicab)	14	—	—	—	37	—	—	30	70	23
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	14	—	—	—	37	—	—	30	54	23
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Walked	2	39	—	—	72	8	—	46	88	30
Other means	10	13	—	—	29	—	—	6	37	—
Worked at home	106	129	—	—	98	10	—	58	66	142
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	—	—	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	20.0	—	—	15.7	12.9	16.0	12.9	14.6	13.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	69	72	—	—	53	—	16	42	131	161
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	514	348	—	—	663	17	57	225	546	752
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	665	503	—	—	1 698	22	89	526	1 063	2 218
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	137	173	—	—	500	14	41	157	344	740
All other times	334	356	—	—	725	34	35	230	564	939
Worked in MSA of residence	1 682	1 370	—	—	3 544	90	238	1 197	2 528	4 675
Cedar Rapids city	1 233	945	—	—	3 130	61	215	1 083	2 266	4 244
Marion city	102	37	—	—	164	15	—	43	133	161
Hiawatha city	10	—	—	—	26	—	—	19	34	51
Mount Vernon city	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Springville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Linn County	337	386	—	—	224	14	23	46	95	219
Worked outside MSA of residence	143	211	—	—	193	7	—	41	186	277
Iowa City city	14	70	—	—	84	—	—	10	44	72
Remainder of Iowa City, IA MSA	17	57	—	—	15	—	—	5	21	54
Marion city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	44	54	—	—	9	—	—	7	14	21
Anamosa city	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	5	16	9
Remainder of Jones County	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
Benton County	21	14	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	16
Waterloo city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Cedar County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	40	16	—	—	47	7	—	14	71	77

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	10 869	6 795	3 453	4 021	3 522	2 349	5 740	7 281	3 714	2 067
Native	10 666	6 739	3 424	3 949	3 462	2 296	5 572	7 064	3 627	1 981
Foreign born	203	56	29	72	60	53	168	217	87	86
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	31	16	5	13	18	6	19	4	19	18
Persons 5 years and over	10 090	6 356	3 221	3 782	3 307	2 190	5 381	6 624	3 434	1 833
In linguistically isolated households	101	26	5	39	25	6	19	15	25	18
Speak a language other than English	409	190	134	129	120	61	237	419	189	162
Do not speak English "very well"	159	75	22	47	45	6	76	121	59	58
Speak Spanish	123	15	25	42	6	6	21	49	34	25
Do not speak English "very well"	7	7	6	18	—	—	—	5	7	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	112	6	13	7	—	—	76	77	13	18
Do not speak English "very well"	112	—	—	7	—	—	26	40	8	18
Linguistically isolated	93	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 132	1 774	856	1 188	814	454	1 438	2 081	870	540
Preprimary school	198	164	71	75	105	54	170	185	68	46
Public school	97	89	52	52	60	32	67	110	31	46
Elementary or high school	2 131	1 149	624	414	531	239	865	1 383	510	226
Public school	1 955	1 028	591	347	483	195	636	1 240	435	219
College	803	461	161	699	178	161	403	513	292	268
Public college	626	360	106	213	117	118	275	434	194	165
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	6 724	4 468	2 239	2 498	2 449	1 712	4 062	4 382	2 460	1 245
Less than 9th grade	384	199	193	97	136	44	76	163	81	138
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	510	358	473	368	182	103	214	590	196	231
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 416	1 481	963	778	888	296	842	1 002	684	430
Some college, no degree	1 357	964	384	479	456	323	879	911	643	260
Associate degree	652	455	127	216	203	123	327	357	208	91
Bachelor's degree	1 069	763	79	400	448	539	1 093	898	439	72
Graduate or professional degree	336	248	20	160	136	284	631	461	209	23
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.7	87.5	70.3	81.4	87.0	91.4	92.9	82.8	88.7	70.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.9	22.6	4.4	22.4	23.8	48.1	42.4	31.0	26.3	7.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	117	115	109	131	186	47	—	334	337	641
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 305	1 075	1 336	892	1 209	769	1 219	1 462	1 074	1 994
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 130	1 721	2 323	1 525	1 739	1 694	1 862	1 706	1 802	1 474
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	10 090	6 356	3 221	3 782	3 307	2 190	5 381	6 624	3 434	1 833
Same house	5 955	3 046	1 719	1 672	2 068	1 305	3 053	3 007	1 642	517
Different house in United States	3 995	3 293	1 479	2 086	1 223	872	2 265	3 563	1 781	1 241
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 416	1 726	981	1 012	640	469	1 069	1 924	900	808
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	267	349	129	243	147	82	293	367	180	81
Different MSA/PMSA	641	599	236	406	234	237	647	816	421	215
Not in on MSA/PMSA	671	619	133	425	202	84	256	456	280	137
Abroad	140	17	23	24	16	13	63	54	11	75
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	10 869	6 795	3 453	4 021	3 522	2 349	5 740	7 281	3 714	2 067
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8 691	4 896	3 015	2 675	3 109	1 572	5 383	5 846	2 470	605
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	5 875	3 670	1 596	2 173	1 775	1 114	2 801	3 349	1 946	822
Car, truck, or van	5 652	3 524	1 396	1 899	1 614	1 018	2 594	2 973	1 676	647
Drove alone	5 035	3 164	1 071	1 671	1 430	956	2 388	2 507	1 506	541
Carpooled	617	360	325	228	184	62	206	466	170	106
Public transportation (including taxicab)	55	32	46	36	17	19	34	135	62	92
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	55	32	46	36	17	19	34	100	62	92
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	80	10	70	140	57	14	45	120	133	67
Other means	25	19	17	11	29	25	8	78	23	16
Worked at home	63	85	67	87	58	38	120	43	52	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.06	1.14	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.09	1.06	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	15.1	16.3	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.4	14.7	14.0	13.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	251	187	83	54	58	20	65	183	77	32
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1 104	802	358	383	294	96	349	448	281	118
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	2 371	1 402	467	744	677	516	1 221	1 135	807	162
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	707	369	242	229	288	208	476	529	244	100
All other times	1 379	825	379	676	400	236	570	1 011	485	410
Worked in MSA of residence	5 419	3 474	1 477	2 083	1 677	1 051	2 715	3 139	1 850	799
Cedar Rapids city	5 019	3 207	1 336	1 911	1 498	991	2 510	2 906	1 679	725
Marietta city	125	51	52	76	105	35	64	97	86	60
Hiawatha city	24	—	13	—	32	6	23	28	13	—
Mount Vernon city	—	8	20	—	5	—	9	7	—	—
Springville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Linn County	251	208	56	96	30	19	109	101	72	14
Worked outside MSA of residence	456	196	119	90	98	63	86	210	96	23
Iowa City city	85	72	19	24	49	24	22	38	18	23
Remainder of Iowa City, IA MSA	89	61	38	19	19	26	—	56	27	—
Moreno city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	88	26	46	13	—	—	13	37	8	—
Anamosa city	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Benton County	58	—	—	15	—	—	—	27	—	—
Waterloo city	17	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar County	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Worked elsewhere	95	37	16	19	23	6	33	30	43	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 138	172	2 874	4 778	3 094	3 401	2 967	1 737	3 936	4 891
Native	994	140	2 806	4 681	3 059	3 356	2 940	1 724	3 902	4 816
Foreign born	144	32	68	97	35	45	27	13	34	75
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	14	14	15	12	16	32	—	5	18
Persons 5 years and over	1 109	172	2 648	4 432	2 942	3 181	2 720	1 664	3 658	4 559
In linguistically isolated households	—	27	40	28	18	16	44	—	12	30
Speak a language other than English	165	32	147	229	129	137	236	46	116	254
Do not speak English "very well"	84	32	69	111	26	62	68	—	36	49
Speak Spanish	—	—	38	81	18	27	24	7	37	66
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	13	50	6	27	19	—	24	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	18	27	61	—	—	8	—	—	—	6
Do not speak English "very well"	18	27	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	27	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	660	5	791	1 063	601	796	630	266	959	1 038
Preschool school	—	—	52	52	28	56	54	36	120	72
Public school	—	—	39	45	17	56	18	28	97	59
Elementary or high school	—	—	561	702	384	571	452	188	546	697
Public school	—	—	526	609	337	550	395	179	492	645
College	660	5	178	309	189	169	124	42	293	269
Public college	22	5	164	249	165	143	99	38	246	231
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	429	150	1 679	3 221	2 200	2 256	1 931	1 295	2 682	3 234
Less than 9th grade	91	37	192	187	179	278	231	244	139	203
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	52	6	336	422	184	355	377	309	271	363
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	129	42	690	1 333	989	1 075	725	455	867	1 288
Some college, no degree	72	15	257	591	412	294	283	172	510	646
Associate degree	22	—	110	263	147	181	123	53	290	349
Bachelor's degree	20	32	69	340	238	53	140	50	419	266
Graduate or professional degree	43	18	25	85	51	20	52	12	186	119
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.7	71.3	68.6	81.1	83.5	71.9	68.5	57.3	84.7	82.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.7	33.3	5.6	13.2	13.1	3.2	9.9	4.8	22.6	11.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	39	—	489	298	247	652	151	414	195	235
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	356	—	1 737	1 408	722	1 327	1 074	1 853	1 221	1 198
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 000	2 268	1 981	2 130	2 141	2 057	1 365	1 664	1 935
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 109	172	2 648	4 432	2 942	3 181	2 720	1 664	3 658	4 559
Same house	199	64	1 064	2 728	1 819	2 038	1 596	884	1 996	2 638
Different house in United States	842	108	1 572	1 700	1 118	1 134	1 124	774	1 662	1 871
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	291	49	1 083	1 135	716	791	604	446	1 157	955
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	93	—	120	78	109	100	112	89	111	300
Different MSA/PMSA	203	43	217	303	166	119	175	88	183	345
Not in an MSA/PMSA	255	16	152	184	127	124	233	151	211	271
Abroad	68	—	12	4	5	9	—	6	—	50
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 138	172	2 874	4 778	3 094	3 401	2 967	1 737	3 936	4 891
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	15	—	1 845	4 028	2 672	2 787	2 130	977	2 968	3 247
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	524	115	1 168	2 232	1 598	1 548	1 414	577	1 959	2 739
Car, truck, or van	191	50	1 023	1 997	1 481	1 382	1 261	420	1 788	2 508
Drive alone	155	50	864	1 776	1 293	1 142	1 041	319	1 609	2 332
Carpooled	36	—	159	221	188	240	220	101	179	176
Public transportation (including taxicab)	37	—	34	44	51	51	46	35	46	69
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	37	—	27	37	51	51	46	35	32	49
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	289	65	64	120	17	49	78	93	31	61
Other means	—	—	4	7	8	6	17	5	20	23
Worked at home	7	—	43	64	41	60	12	24	74	78
Persons per car, truck, or van	1 10	1.00	1 10	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.14	1.06	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.0	8.5	12.6	15.3	15.2	15.5	14.0	18.8	15.1	13.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	7	—	116	111	83	45	47	18	62	102
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	94	—	224	506	308	446	268	95	429	706
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	48	38	316	626	545	376	455	168	753	836
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	47	39	98	320	219	192	110	9	237	325
All other times	321	38	371	605	402	429	522	263	404	692
Worked in MSA of residence	517	115	1 081	2 088	1 455	1 378	1 307	534	1 840	2 585
Cedar Rapids city	502	104	991	1 870	1 312	1 258	1 208	459	1 707	2 421
Marion city	8	5	42	70	50	68	21	51	89	57
Hiawatha city	—	—	—	23	14	8	—	—	3	13
Mosett-Vernon city	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—	—	17
Springville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Linn County	7	6	48	121	79	28	78	24	41	77
Worked outside MSA of residence	7	—	87	144	143	170	107	43	119	154
Iowa City city	7	—	12	31	30	70	40	15	25	65
Remainder of Iowa City, IA MSA	—	—	20	16	36	26	4	6	41	25
Marion city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	—	—	27	54	42	59	15	7	13	10
Anamosa city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	—	—	—	6	—	—	10	—	—	—
Cedar County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	6	9
Worked elsewhere	—	—	10	19	29	6	21	—	34	25

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.					Marion city, Linn County			
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 871	3 765	—	772	20	3 050	982	3 680	6 088
Native	1 861	3 724	—	744	20	2 997	944	3 602	6 025
Foreign born	10	41	—	28	—	53	38	78	63
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	15	—	6	—	—	—	10	7
Persons 5 years and over	1 770	3 500	—	689	20	2 780	871	3 388	5 641
In linguistically isolated households	—	34	—	42	—	—	—	17	7
Speak a language other than English	45	110	—	62	—	91	26	129	135
Do not speak English "very well"	5	47	—	24	—	30	16	44	40
Speak Spanish	12	24	—	20	—	7	—	44	46
Do not speak English "very well"	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	13	16
Linguistically isolated	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	13	7
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	12	—	42	—	12	—	50	41
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	—	24	—	6	—	15	17
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	554	1 482	—	255	4	866	260	913	1 521
Preprimary school	33	64	—	28	—	90	—	124	169
Public school	18	46	—	23	—	63	—	73	114
Elementary or high school	392	578	—	216	4	603	242	586	1 029
Public school	376	562	—	192	4	584	242	543	893
College	129	840	—	11	—	173	18	203	323
Public college	90	835	—	11	—	113	9	145	271
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 094	1 931	—	413	11	1 786	554	2 334	4 151
Less than 9th grade	10	154	—	12	—	126	21	87	86
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	66	299	—	12	—	113	20	201	236
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	445	769	—	89	—	599	192	887	1 473
Some college, no degree	272	419	—	86	—	313	113	447	903
Associate degree	158	167	—	52	11	219	74	270	500
Bachelor's degree	125	110	—	143	—	349	134	386	712
Graduate or professional degree	18	13	—	19	—	67	—	56	241
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.1	76.5	—	94.2	100.0	86.6	92.6	87.7	92.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.1	6.4	—	39.2	—	23.3	24.2	18.9	23.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	139	93	—	—	—	348	690	71	106
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 441	1 558	—	2 160	2 000	1 506	1 597	1 432	1 579
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 251	2 158	—	2 122	—	1 855	2 556	1 924	1 798
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 770	3 500	—	689	20	2 780	871	3 388	5 641
Some house	1 125	1 406	—	114	20	1 166	339	1 931	3 634
Different house in United States	645	2 068	—	575	—	1 599	532	1 450	1 935
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	351	856	—	343	—	496	142	371	424
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	52	156	—	—	—	484	203	569	679
Different MSA/PMSA	109	599	—	195	—	340	82	199	520
Not in an MSA/PMSA	133	457	—	37	—	279	105	311	312
Abroad	—	26	—	—	—	15	—	7	72
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	1 871	3 765	—	772	20	3 050	982	3 680	6 088
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 708	2 568	—	759	—	2 455	654	3 174	5 741
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 142	2 066	—	334	11	1 565	510	2 057	3 122
Car, truck, or van	1 092	1 936	—	328	5	1 489	452	1 893	2 942
Drove alone	991	1 602	—	307	5	1 375	419	1 725	2 705
Carpooled	101	334	—	21	—	114	33	168	237
Public transportation (including taxicab)	14	13	—	—	—	4	6	25	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	14	—	—	—	—	4	6	25	16
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	19	59	—	—	6	17	14	83	78
Other means	—	41	—	—	—	9	7	—	10
Worked at home	17	17	—	6	—	46	31	56	76
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.10	—	1.04	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	14.6	—	20.6	21.5	17.9	20.3	15.6	17.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	68	147	—	6	—	57	16	43	91
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	351	384	—	61	11	327	147	432	677
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	324	436	—	173	—	617	252	821	1 186
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	79	164	—	45	—	124	39	224	366
All other times	303	918	—	43	—	394	25	481	726
Worked in MSA of residence	1 066	1 783	—	274	11	1 503	491	1 993	3 036
Cedar Rapids city	973	1 609	—	228	11	1 094	418	1 560	2 035
Marion city	26	83	—	6	—	326	73	411	862
Hiawatha city	7	6	—	—	—	28	—	—	36
Mount Vernon city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Springville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Linn County	60	85	—	40	—	55	—	14	103
Worked outside MSA of residence	76	283	—	60	—	62	19	64	86
Iowa City city	6	94	—	12	—	27	—	12	29
Remainder of Iowa City, IA MSA	12	31	—	5	—	19	13	—	17
Moreno city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	17	52	—	23	—	5	—	8	—
Anomosa city	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	9	8
Remainder of Jones County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton County	29	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo city	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cedar County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Worked elsewhere	12	90	—	15	—	—	—	19	26

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marion city, Linn County—Con.				Remainder of Linn County				
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 115	2 371	57	60	1 125	4 898	3 660	—	138
Native	4 072	2 347	57	60	1 102	4 836	3 646	—	138
Foreign born	43	24	—	—	23	62	14	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	6	—	—	8	20	8	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 821	2 175	57	47	1 042	4 516	3 402	—	130
In linguistically isolated households	17	12	—	—	8	20	8	—	—
Speak a language other than English	122	54	—	—	37	108	61	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	39	24	—	—	18	56	32	—	—
Speak Spanish	27	6	—	—	10	38	21	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	4	19	19	—	—
Linguistically isolated	17	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	19	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	17	19	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	17	12	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	902	594	—	12	292	1 259	1 107	—	34
Preprimary school	114	68	—	—	11	110	76	—	—
Public school	69	27	—	—	—	50	44	—	—
Elementary or high school	544	401	—	12	202	730	818	—	27
Public school	524	339	—	12	156	650	689	—	27
College	244	125	—	—	79	419	213	—	7
Public college	183	99	—	—	62	333	166	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 720	1 502	35	23	715	3 072	2 330	—	91
Less than 9th grade	215	53	—	—	64	141	72	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	321	166	—	11	114	272	202	—	7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	891	441	—	12	240	1 082	711	—	—
Some college, no degree	594	303	35	—	76	684	428	—	10
Associate degree	253	155	—	—	43	378	277	—	14
Bachelor's degree	392	303	—	—	150	440	422	—	42
Graduate or professional degree	54	81	—	—	28	75	218	—	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.3	85.4	100.0	52.2	75.1	86.6	88.2	—	92.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.4	25.6	—	—	24.9	16.8	27.5	—	65.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	288	245	—	—	—	257	9	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 094	1 260	—	3 000	2 057	884	1 646	—	1 947
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 755	1 777	3 000	4 000	1 932	1 847	2 467	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 821	2 175	57	47	1 042	4 516	3 402	—	130
Same house	2 110	1 069	50	—	811	2 302	1 890	—	69
Different house in United States	1 711	1 098	7	47	227	2 195	1 497	—	61
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	425	208	—	—	76	1 001	569	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	611	408	7	16	84	475	491	—	7
Different MSA/PMSA	331	336	—	6	26	324	341	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	344	146	—	25	41	395	96	—	54
Abroad	—	8	—	—	4	19	15	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 115	2 371	57	60	—	4 898	1 207	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 946	1 638	28	60	—	3 491	829	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	1 125	—	2 453	—	138
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	405	—	278	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	75	—	179	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 356	1 209	34	29	542	2 942	1 939	—	78
Car, truck, or van	2 186	1 152	34	29	533	2 857	1 831	—	72
Drive alone	1 846	1 018	20	12	424	2 681	1 635	—	58
Carpooled	340	134	14	17	109	176	196	—	14
Public transportation (including taxicab)	48	13	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	48	13	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	50	19	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Other means	14	7	—	—	—	18	8	—	—
Worked at home	58	18	—	—	9	67	76	—	6
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.07	1.35	1.49	1.12	1.03	1.06	—	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	14.1	18.6	28.6	17.6	14.9	16.5	—	11.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	107	42	—	—	47	109	52	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	542	154	—	12	134	650	444	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	756	525	13	11	137	1 074	808	—	24
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	349	173	7	—	94	296	215	—	41
All other times	544	297	14	6	121	746	344	—	7
Worked in MSA of residence	2 215	1 194	13	23	517	2 810	1 874	—	78
Cedar Rapids city	1 437	945	13	17	411	2 320	1 509	—	31
Marion city	670	195	—	6	74	195	99	—	31
Haworth city	6	—	—	—	5	137	53	—	—
Mount Vernon city	6	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—
Springville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Linn County	96	54	—	—	27	150	211	—	16
Worked outside MSA of residence	141	15	21	6	25	132	65	—	—
Iowa City city	34	4	—	—	6	16	15	—	—
Remainder of Iowa City IA MSA	34	—	—	—	14	26	7	—	—
Waverly city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	16	—	—	—	—	17	4	—	—
Anamosa city	23	5	—	—	—	18	2	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton County	6	—	14	—	—	—	6	—	—
Waterloo city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	28	—	7	—	5	41	31	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Can.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	66	371	542	313	148	193	1 245	350
Native	66	359	536	306	148	193	1 235	350
Foreign born	—	12	6	7	—	—	10	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	66	340	517	290	124	187	1 142	312
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	12	10	—	—	19	38	17
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21	63	172	88	30	69	284	72
Preprimary school	—	11	8	—	—	—	40	12
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	12
Elementary or high school	15	47	129	80	7	56	186	52
Public school	15	27	111	80	7	39	186	52
College	6	5	35	8	23	13	58	8
Public college	6	5	35	8	8	13	34	8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	46	230	344	194	110	120	749	227
Less than 9th grade	—	23	23	—	—	—	45	18
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	29	15	—	—	13	71	28
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	52	128	35	48	31	323	90
Some college, no degree	17	46	101	22	29	6	125	33
Associate degree	—	25	42	18	10	11	54	3
Bachelor's degree	24	31	25	77	23	52	96	—
Graduate or professional degree	5	24	10	42	—	7	35	1
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	77.4	89.0	100.0	100.0	89.2	84.5	78.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	63.0	23.9	10.2	61.3	20.9	49.2	17.5	6.1
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	1 207	—	—	—	—	491	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	—	2 536	—	652	2 000	1 820	1 810
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 000	2 900	1 632	2 000	1 000	2 059	1 552	3 533
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	66	340	517	290	124	187	1 142	312
Same house	50	232	338	163	91	162	646	177
Different house in United States	16	108	179	127	33	25	496	14
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16	29	146	26	23	11	266	6
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	27	9	—	10	14	29	4
Different MSA/PMSA	—	37	—	39	—	—	119	2
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	15	24	62	—	—	82	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	66	132	77	56	22	—	407	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	62	77	56	22	—	401	—
Rural population	—	239	465	257	126	193	838	351
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	69	124	71	18	60	228	3
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	29	224	316	143	74	102	674	167
Car, truck, or van	29	219	296	143	74	102	620	121
Drove alone	29	197	234	128	66	77	542	91
Carpooled	—	22	62	15	8	25	78	27
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	5	13	—	—	—	—	21
Other means	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	20
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.05	1.12	1.06	1.06	1.14	1.07	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	14.1	13.9	12.7	24.7	13.7	18.1	21.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	16	15	6	—	6	46	1
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	5	72	51	37	25	16	167	41
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	13	80	145	70	22	48	227	5
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5	20	47	15	12	18	31	—
All other times	6	36	58	15	15	14	159	21
Worked in MSA of residence	29	214	309	143	57	102	653	167
Cedar Rapids city	18	200	286	125	57	102	567	81
Marian city	11	—	23	—	—	—	17	—
Hiawatha city	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Mount Vernon city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Linn County	—	14	—	6	—	—	69	7
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	10	7	—	17	—	21	—
Iowa City city	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa City, IA MSA	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	—
Marengo city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Anamosa city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar County	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 898	3 566	3 396	2 885	2 257	2 800	3 003	5 759
Native	2 881	3 557	3 392	2 885	2 242	2 800	2 988	5 687
Foreign born	17	9	4	—	15	—	15	72
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 742	3 277	3 175	2 703	2 117	2 615	2 830	5 394
In linguistically isolated households	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	—
Speak a language other than English	34	50	32	62	50	50	126	247
Do not speak English "very well"	8	15	9	13	—	9	39	79
Speak Spanish	4	40	21	21	35	31	12	93
Do not speak English "very well"	1	13	9	10	—	7	—	39
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	707	940	805	768	540	815	788	2 342
Preprimary school	35	33	74	42	38	69	59	112
Public school	33	29	71	40	16	59	49	80
Elementary or high school	591	757	579	601	366	601	596	927
Public school	575	730	576	599	330	561	584	919
College	81	150	152	125	136	145	133	1 303
Public college	52	132	129	105	107	99	113	267
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 882	2 191	2 283	1 859	1 545	1 703	1 986	2 963
Less than 9th grade	143	138	186	131	137	80	131	98
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	186	265	245	235	147	138	132	232
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	939	1 014	1 130	903	585	824	809	1 210
Some college, no degree	264	390	388	270	251	269	436	531
Associate degree	128	214	163	108	134	179	197	194
Bachelor's degree	186	135	148	153	185	140	234	368
Graduate or professional degree	36	35	23	59	106	73	47	330
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.5	81.6	81.1	80.3	81.6	87.2	86.8	88.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.8	7.8	7.5	11.4	18.8	12.5	14.1	23.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	223	327	95	88	—	281	144	72
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 467	1 782	1 821	2 057	1 208	1 443	1 595	1 708
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 217	2 455	2 377	1 985	1 966	2 207	1 891	2 216
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 742	3 277	3 175	2 703	2 117	2 615	2 830	5 394
Same house	1 838	2 345	2 139	1 863	1 421	1 792	2 094	2 465
Permanent house in United States	901	930	1 036	840	696	792	736	2 830
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	119	102	76	198	222	304	270	266
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	450	547	711	458	234	297	209	937
Different MSA/PMSA	95	130	64	118	140	71	124	1 112
Not in an MSA/PMSA	237	151	185	66	100	120	133	515
Abroad	3	2	—	—	—	31	—	99
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 657
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 176
Rural population	2 898	3 566	3 396	2 885	2 257	2 800	3 003	2 102
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 131	2 136	1 418	1 286	156	957	1 334	1 159
On farms	517	457	514	319	334	354	421	276
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 377	1 635	1 599	1 380	1 125	1 491	1 570	2 735
Car, truck, or van	1 109	1 397	1 402	1 217	1 006	1 365	1 395	2 003
Drove alone	896	1 189	1 190	1 057	929	1 215	1 269	1 756
Carpooled	213	208	212	160	77	150	126	247
Public transportation (including taxicab)	4	4	—	4	—	14	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	4	—	—	4	—	14	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	54	84	52	33	38	2	33	541
Other means	6	15	9	24	—	10	13	94
Worked at home	204	135	136	102	81	100	129	97
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.7	23.0	24.0	23.0	18.6	18.9	19.9	17.5
Departure time for work								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	131	101	143	83	28	63	72	169
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	336	429	451	344	246	453	337	506
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	355	474	412	452	450	492	503	729
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	144	152	147	135	128	92	173	399
All other times	207	344	310	264	192	291	356	835
Worked in MSA of residence	1 260	1 537	1 480	1 244	1 079	1 408	1 359	2 352
Cedar Rapids city	565	939	786	653	631	1 005	934	833
Marion city	97	35	148	141	195	96	37	111
Hawthorn city	—	12	15	8	3	10	—	—
Mount Vernon city	—	—	—	75	32	—	2	1 039
Springville city	—	—	7	130	3	—	—	—
Remainder of Linn County	598	551	524	237	215	297	386	369
Worked outside MSA of residence	117	98	119	136	46	83	211	383
Iowa City city	—	—	36	9	9	2	70	220
Remainder of Iowa City, IA MSA	2	13	5	18	9	12	57	34
Waverly city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Iowa County	—	—	8	2	1	21	54	10
Anamosa city	8	5	4	44	6	—	—	5
Remainder of Jones County	31	3	11	17	—	7	—	9
Benton County	2	14	6	2	—	16	14	—
Waterloo city	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Remainder of Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cedar County	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	34
Clinton County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	68	61	46	36	19	25	16	68

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County					
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Marion city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	130 806	130 806	85 191	15 490	3 078	3 836	8 137	2 913	3 453	2 238
In labor force	92 953	92 953	59 779	11 429	2 234	3 150	6 475	2 302	2 488	1 559
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.1	71.1	70.2	73.8	72.6	82.1	79.6	79.0	72.1	69.7
Civilian labor force	92 796	92 796	59 677	11 409	2 234	3 140	6 467	2 295	2 488	1 554
Employed	87 606	87 606	56 107	10 975	2 122	3 006	6 260	2 177	2 440	1 492
Unemployed	5 190	5 190	3 570	434	112	134	207	118	48	62
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.6	6.0	3.8	5.0	4.3	3.2	5.1	1.9	4.0
Not in labor force	37 853	37 853	25 412	4 061	844	686	1 662	611	965	679
Institutionalized persons	1 841	1 841	1 335	287	147	—	143	—	111	29
Enrolled in school	5 939	5 939	3 653	524	128	132	314	88	124	54
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	16 547	16 547	11 611	1 585	244	267	446	237	353	382
Females 16 years and over	68 573	68 573	45 247	8 068	1 618	1 979	4 110	1 491	1 766	1 221
In labor force	43 484	43 484	28 478	5 233	998	1 530	2 885	1 092	1 051	784
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.4	63.4	62.9	64.9	61.7	77.3	70.2	73.2	59.5	64.2
Civilian labor force	43 433	43 433	28 430	5 233	998	1 530	2 885	1 092	1 051	784
Employed	41 300	41 300	26 992	5 059	941	1 472	2 813	1 060	1 036	738
Unemployed	2 133	2 133	1 438	174	57	58	72	32	15	46
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.9	5.1	3.3	5.7	3.8	2.5	2.9	1.4	5.9
With own children under 6 years	10 090	10 090	6 362	1 432	279	325	787	276	246	172
In labor force	7 228	7 228	4 557	984	177	285	542	228	141	131
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 520	11 520	7 040	1 509	363	321	1 043	267	241	181
In labor force	9 413	9 413	5 831	1 191	262	267	824	237	191	152
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	14 172	14 172	9 036	1 932	398	445	1 201	383	360	226
All parents present in household in labor force	9 773	9 773	6 202	1 348	286	340	783	318	232	164
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	26 963	26 963	16 299	3 369	787	711	2 495	568	548	461
All parents present in household in labor force	20 614	20 614	12 596	2 466	523	589	1 842	459	411	403
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 261	10 261	6 428	1 076	224	233	640	216	260	97
Not enrolled in school	1 609	1 609	1 094	224	55	10	78	46	58	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	598	598	441	39	6	—	29	—	9	6
Not high school graduate	526	526	352	65	17	—	24	8	7	8
Employed	194	194	116	50	11	—	2	8	7	8
Unemployed	93	93	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	239	239	164	15	6	—	22	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	87 606	87 606	56 107	10 975	2 122	3 006	6 260	2 177	2 440	1 492
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10 238	10 238	6 790	1 294	244	323	1 087	300	170	188
Professional specialty occupations	13 236	13 236	8 993	1 683	285	323	1 344	301	342	311
Technicians and related support occupations	3 466	3 466	2 193	496	72	110	312	130	104	43
Sales occupations	11 218	11 218	7 391	1 523	282	424	890	267	349	215
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14 663	14 663	9 761	1 897	358	516	1 024	374	434	256
Private household occupations	252	252	146	51	7	—	20	—	7	12
Protective service occupations	1 105	1 105	744	137	31	45	20	15	45	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	10 031	10 031	6 561	1 210	215	372	453	200	301	162
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 556	1 556	295	67	38	30	75	—	42	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9 433	9 433	5 716	1 154	245	345	544	241	266	161
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 682	5 682	3 658	638	155	191	211	131	152	75
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 100	3 100	1 795	267	93	147	105	87	43	23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 626	3 626	2 064	558	97	180	175	131	185	17
Construction	4 194	4 194	2 449	460	95	161	201	60	145	35
Manufacturing	20 777	20 777	12 729	3 070	512	782	1 968	737	667	393
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	6 913	6 913	4 685	791	251	225	398	99	160	124
Wholesale and retail trade	19 563	19 563	12 848	2 382	424	830	1 216	524	507	298
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5 665	5 665	3 938	686	96	192	467	126	153	151
Business and repair services	4 121	4 121	2 846	453	144	156	254	91	39	81
Professional and related services	18 803	18 803	12 447	2 320	427	385	1 337	398	569	315
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	87 606	87 606	56 107	10 975	2 122	3 006	6 260	2 177	2 440	1 492
Private wage and salary workers	72 703	72 703	46 777	9 317	1 765	2 737	5 378	1 936	2 071	1 295
Government workers	9 103	9 103	6 068	1 099	247	175	499	127	222	159
Local government workers	5 059	5 059	3 397	580	151	102	307	69	112	85
Self-employed workers	5 473	5 473	3 117	535	101	85	356	99	138	33
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	100 139	100 139	64 326	12 160	2 309	3 252	6 870	2 424	2 654	1 713
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	76 420	76 420	48 835	9 558	1 842	2 645	5 261	1 952	1 992	1 337
50 to 52 weeks	58 782	58 782	37 376	7 670	1 491	2 157	4 306	1 614	1 597	1 076
40 to 49 weeks	7 514	7 514	4 912	830	168	267	425	158	206	92
27 to 39 weeks	3 896	3 896	2 549	323	61	147	211	83	42	42
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12 277	12 277	7 935	1 420	272	364	801	276	369	200
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	109 695	109 695	70 458	13 358	2 655	3 499	7 455	2 609	2 903	1 766
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 088	3 088	2 106	400	37	116	78	49	121	58
With a mobility limitation	1 674	1 674	1 097	303	37	61	66	38	110	20
In labor force	492	492	300	136	10	9	37	20	83	6
With a self-care limitation	2 087	2 087	1 458	223	14	79	45	11	79	44
With a work disability	7 012	7 012	4 770	841	130	119	289	131	233	121
In labor force	3 444	3 444	2 238	482	73	43	152	89	145	101
Prevented from working	2 800	2 800	1 986	296	28	63	117	42	67	13
No work disability	102 683	102 683	65 688	12 517	2 525	3 380	7 166	2 478	2 670	1 645
In labor force	86 937	86 937	55 846	10 710	2 141	3 037	6 230	2 146	2 262	1 409
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 113	19 113	13 296	1 825	276	327	531	297	439	438
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 046	3 046	2 143	326	45	37	49	49	71	66
With a mobility limitation	2 387	2 387	1 658	277	45	37	34	38	54	66
With a self-care limitation	1 643	1 643	1 190	138	12	16	26	25	34	25
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 788	4 788	3 438	476	85	84	92	69	95	101
Mean family income (dollars)	23 699	23 699	24 824	21 460	13 957	19 964	23 487	23 843	20 545	25 509
1 worker	10 473	10 473	6 603	1 263	301	335	606	174	258	244
Mean family income (dollars)	36 819	36 819	38 834	33 754	34 234	26 436	40 065	34 301	30 874	38 257
2 or more workers	29 904	29 904	18 578	3 902	688	898	2 442	814	773	465
Mean family income (dollars)	50 589	50 589	50 783	48 797	58 814	41 181	59 905	57 928	57 292	46 537

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 105
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 983	7 177	8 703	2 223	4 609	3 252	2 366	3 219	1 819
In labor force	1 372	5 401	6 442	1 340	3 041	2 224	1 918	2 471	1 229
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.2	75.3	74.0	60.3	66.0	68.4	81.1	76.8	67.6
Civilian labor force	1 372	5 392	6 434	1 340	3 033	2 224	1 918	2 471	1 229
Employed	1 284	5 216	6 199	1 278	2 933	2 067	1 837	2 275	1 166
Unemployed	88	176	235	62	100	157	81	196	63
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	3.3	3.7	4.6	3.3	7.1	4.2	7.9	5.1
Not in labor force	611	1 776	2 261	883	1 568	1 028	448	748	590
Institutionalized persons	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	212
Enrolled in school	26	235	459	125	217	135	71	220	69
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	345	603	877	508	813	553	163	247	173
Females 16 years and over	1 086	3 631	4 662	1 207	2 445	1 755	1 111	1 712	883
In labor force	633	2 439	3 114	589	1 381	1 056	836	1 273	567
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.3	67.2	66.8	48.8	56.5	60.2	75.2	74.4	64.2
Civilian labor force	633	2 430	3 114	589	1 381	1 056	836	1 273	567
Employed	594	2 347	3 020	554	1 350	991	804	1 211	544
Unemployed	39	83	94	35	31	65	32	62	23
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	3.4	3.0	5.9	2.2	6.2	3.8	4.9	4.1
With own children under 6 years	118	530	655	155	384	269	205	235	128
In labor force	80	372	416	120	239	172	170	166	94
With own children 6 to 17 years only	125	731	967	137	334	242	228	235	169
In labor force	87	617	855	82	317	207	196	216	161
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	164	775	967	228	483	343	263	328	181
All parents present in household in labor force	114	540	616	164	317	198	203	230	136
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	288	1 468	2 106	274	910	619	519	530	376
All parents present in household in labor force	228	1 131	1 669	187	685	463	420	437	331
Persons 16 to 19 years	94	483	844	137	247	201	199	584	171
Not enrolled in school	22	70	64	12	31	41	36	38	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	20	23	6	8	16	—	6	27
Not high school graduate	9	12	—	6	4	19	19	—	27
Employed	9	6	—	6	4	6	19	—	6
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Not in labor force	—	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	11
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 284	5 216	6 199	1 278	2 933	2 067	1 837	2 275	1 166
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	182	831	650	274	566	248	192	138	123
Professional specialty occupations	207	1 160	913	310	751	409	194	186	180
Technicians and related support occupations	59	293	269	29	111	112	80	46	39
Sales occupations	187	827	905	245	479	223	223	313	147
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	239	729	1 327	118	369	366	382	448	139
Private household occupations	—	7	—	—	21	—	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	13	64	101	11	19	36	24	38	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	110	461	561	77	207	202	175	380	140
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	—	23	5	9	7	9	50	107
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	146	464	617	86	227	185	302	295	105
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	82	121	425	58	95	110	108	159	84
Transportation and material moving occupations	19	131	187	50	19	68	81	132	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34	128	221	15	60	56	67	90	54
Construction	95	194	231	58	108	112	69	85	54
Manufacturing	333	1 161	1 457	227	628	445	346	456	239
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	79	351	552	83	203	191	201	227	78
Wholesale and retail trade	311	1 202	1 443	302	565	392	494	660	236
Finance, insurance, and real estate	123	448	457	115	287	106	107	81	78
Business and repair services	64	283	312	56	140	87	76	115	54
Professional and related services	195	1 233	1 201	371	848	597	363	433	222
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 284	5 216	6 199	1 278	2 933	2 067	1 837	2 275	1 166
Private wage and salary workers	1 132	4 289	5 153	1 002	2 328	1 644	1 463	1 845	900
Government workers	88	549	743	125	331	237	262	291	173
Local government workers	47	259	416	53	220	128	142	145	121
Self-employed workers	64	364	281	151	259	177	106	139	86
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 454	5 987	6 863	1 476	3 289	2 420	1 957	2 668	1 363
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 162	4 604	5 409	1 004	2 449	1 944	1 554	1 885	1 049
50 to 52 weeks	878	3 609	4 282	780	1 993	1 489	1 254	1 333	821
40 to 49 weeks	141	430	536	108	155	225	133	208	80
27 to 39 weeks	72	289	282	52	89	79	49	162	103
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	153	697	708	258	413	268	221	362	151
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 600	6 404	7 531	1 653	3 617	2 617	2 168	2 919	1 417
With a mobility or self-care limitation	60	43	81	41	53	53	65	198	15
With a mobility limitation	32	17	47	20	15	34	35	72	10
In labor force	9	—	8	6	—	—	9	—	—
With a self-care limitation	42	34	42	28	45	19	48	165	15
With a work disability	97	204	273	55	158	193	165	289	53
In labor force	41	116	154	25	87	106	90	129	33
Prevented from working	31	72	84	7	54	74	68	114	10
No work disability	1 503	6 200	7 258	1 598	3 459	2 424	2 003	2 630	1 364
In labor force	1 293	5 115	6 187	1 265	2 775	2 036	1 793	2 289	1 179
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	383	764	970	570	984	635	198	300	190
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	65	143	97	124	96	33	28	38
With a mobility limitation	41	50	134	56	104	71	26	22	33
With a self-care limitation	20	47	43	60	64	70	33	28	22
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	84	171	284	134	234	143	56	113	43
Mean family income (dollars)	22 828	34 378	21 597	44 353	36 716	31 417	27 017	17 464	26 359
1 worker	176	566	591	201	512	261	242	226	109
Mean family income (dollars)	32 958	56 914	36 792	95 844	62 540	30 017	35 434	25 584	37 110
2 or more workers	373	1 943	2 222	418	1 094	784	582	630	463
Mean family income (dollars)	44 005	62 454	49 751	100 258	83 681	57 867	46 119	41 891	52 736

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County							
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 560	2 301	—	—	4 869	121	427	1 941	4 063	6 872
In labor force	1 950	1 708	—	—	3 878	97	238	1 338	2 991	5 151
Percent of persons 16 years and over	76.2	74.2	—	—	79.6	80.2	55.7	68.9	73.6	75.0
Civilian labor force	1 950	1 708	—	—	3 870	97	238	1 338	2 964	5 142
Employed	1 867	1 617	—	—	3 765	97	238	1 250	2 743	4 987
Unemployed	83	91	—	—	105	—	—	88	221	155
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	5.3	—	—	2.7	—	—	6.6	7.5	3.0
Not in labor force	610	593	—	—	991	24	189	603	1 072	1 721
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	21	—
Enrolled in school	148	82	—	—	177	6	5	26	78	227
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	159	269	—	—	244	4	145	345	564	587
Females 16 years and over	1 269	1 174	—	—	2 460	62	229	1 071	2 078	3 491
In labor force	848	782	—	—	1 735	42	113	626	1 469	2 347
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.8	66.6	—	—	70.5	67.7	49.3	58.5	70.7	67.2
Civilian labor force	848	782	—	—	1 735	42	113	626	1 452	2 338
Employed	811	757	—	—	1 705	42	113	587	1 396	2 276
Unemployed	37	25	—	—	30	—	—	39	56	62
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	3.2	—	—	1.7	—	—	6.2	3.9	2.7
With own children under 6 years	237	166	—	—	477	—	4	118	329	504
In labor force	159	133	—	—	314	—	4	80	306	358
With own children 6 to 17 years only	317	255	—	—	633	6	—	118	199	721
In labor force	258	198	—	—	509	6	—	80	175	617
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	321	224	—	—	742	—	4	164	377	738
All parents present in household in labor force	194	180	—	—	465	—	4	114	338	520
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	786	607	—	—	1 434	5	—	273	548	1 431
All parents present in household in labor force	595	464	—	—	1 062	5	—	213	502	1 131
Persons 16 to 19 years	238	169	—	—	389	13	5	94	220	459
Not enrolled in school	44	13	—	—	53	—	—	22	87	70
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	—	—	—	19	—	—	8	26	20
Not high school graduate	8	2	—	—	12	—	—	9	27	12
Employed	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	6
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 867	1 617	—	—	3 765	97	238	1 250	2 743	4 987
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	153	130	—	—	780	33	34	175	333	789
Professional specialty occupations	192	175	—	—	814	—	66	201	417	1 115
Technicians and related support occupations	115	71	—	—	168	—	5	59	95	270
Sales occupations	245	170	—	—	562	7	27	180	291	810
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	281	283	—	—	628	6	57	239	468	713
Private household occupations	7	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	15	7
Protective service occupations	19	23	—	—	7	—	5	6	36	53
Service occupations, except protective and household	128	180	—	—	252	21	15	110	353	443
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	88	130	—	—	7	—	—	6	13	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	307	250	—	—	298	23	24	146	299	432
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	118	98	—	—	129	7	5	75	166	121
Transportation and material moving occupations	118	54	—	—	39	—	—	19	101	106
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	96	51	—	—	68	—	—	34	156	128
Construction	144	136	—	—	90	—	—	95	159	178
Manufacturing	510	323	—	—	1 203	32	59	320	550	1 112
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	161	135	—	—	262	14	28	79	233	333
Wholesale and retail trade	375	350	—	—	760	7	56	297	715	1 135
Finance, insurance, and real estate	99	68	—	—	323	13	26	123	259	437
Business and repair services	52	72	—	—	128	—	7	57	94	272
Professional and related services	361	317	—	—	827	13	53	195	527	1 176
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 867	1 617	—	—	3 765	97	238	1 250	2 743	4 987
Private wage and salary workers	1 583	1 192	—	—	3 301	97	207	1 098	2 334	4 101
Government workers	151	189	—	—	299	—	19	88	294	539
Local government workers	91	89	—	—	162	—	14	47	142	249
Self-employed workers	123	228	—	—	156	—	7	64	115	333
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 082	1 788	—	—	4 142	103	280	1 427	3 123	5 756
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 616	1 374	—	—	3 137	75	216	1 142	2 453	4 432
50 to 52 weeks	1 242	1 093	—	—	2 585	63	182	858	1 926	3 458
40 to 49 weeks	157	137	—	—	265	6	6	141	201	414
27 to 39 weeks	80	60	—	—	123	—	5	72	106	284
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	252	219	—	—	488	22	39	146	392	648
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 365	1 972	—	—	4 446	117	266	1 558	3 405	6 126
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	51	—	—	47	—	—	60	130	43
With a mobility limitation	13	14	—	—	47	—	—	32	55	17
In labor force	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	9	15	—
With a self-care limitation	37	43	—	—	31	—	—	42	98	34
With a work disability	126	116	—	—	141	—	14	97	252	204
In labor force	87	55	—	—	88	—	14	41	119	116
Prevented from working	22	39	—	—	45	—	—	31	121	72
No work disability	2 239	1 856	—	—	4 305	117	252	1 461	3 153	5 922
In labor force	1 838	1 596	—	—	3 754	97	208	1 259	2 799	4 876
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	195	329	—	—	272	4	161	383	610	737
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	49	—	—	23	—	12	52	86	58
With a mobility limitation	36	27	—	—	23	—	12	41	52	43
With a self-care limitation	9	35	—	—	7	—	7	20	48	40
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	65	80	—	—	60	4	38	84	183	171
Mean family income (dollars)	16 821	23 908	—	—	27 565	10 820	28 834	22 828	28 931	34 378
1 worker	182	206	—	—	260	—	28	170	270	530
Mean family income (dollars)	36 245	40 082	—	—	43 800	—	36 621	32 695	26 912	55 643
2 or more workers	747	618	—	—	1 506	31	79	366	869	1 866
Mean family income (dollars)	51 715	45 607	—	—	58 006	188 304	38 609	43 885	40 299	61 815

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	8 295	5 309	2 646	3 361	2 748	1 995	4 492	5 297	2 954	1 632
In labor force	6 120	3 949	1 819	2 317	1 855	1 189	2 967	3 701	2 079	941
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.8	74.4	68.7	68.9	67.5	59.6	66.1	69.9	70.4	57.7
Civilian labor force	6 112	3 931	1 819	2 311	1 855	1 189	2 959	3 683	2 079	941
Employed	5 883	3 687	1 628	2 201	1 787	1 135	2 859	3 376	1 967	829
Unemployed	229	244	191	110	68	54	100	307	112	112
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	6.2	10.5	4.8	3.7	4.5	3.4	8.3	5.4	11.9
Not in labor force	2 175	1 360	827	1 044	893	806	1 525	1 596	875	691
Institutionalized persons	194	162	61	—	—	—	—	15	71	181
Enrolled in school	439	223	48	232	77	111	209	288	58	112
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	854	506	450	500	537	469	795	605	472	185
Females 16 years and over	4 488	2 752	1 372	1 969	1 490	1 091	2 384	2 828	1 605	876
In labor force	2 986	1 893	818	1 243	902	519	1 345	1 713	996	447
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.5	68.8	59.6	63.1	60.5	47.6	56.4	60.6	62.1	51.0
Civilian labor force	2 986	1 881	818	1 243	902	519	1 345	1 703	996	447
Employed	2 892	1 777	729	1 203	881	492	1 314	1 561	935	387
Unemployed	94	104	89	40	21	27	31	142	61	60
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	5.5	10.9	3.2	2.3	5.2	2.3	8.3	6.1	13.4
With own children under 6 years	636	407	175	191	208	132	369	464	214	143
In labor force	416	333	124	129	161	104	224	293	153	59
With own children 6 to 17 years only	916	538	244	163	230	103	326	455	222	96
In labor force	812	439	176	138	192	60	317	318	202	88
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	942	558	281	291	254	181	459	768	295	243
All parents present in household in labor force	616	451	196	185	198	132	293	424	196	82
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 987	1 045	591	417	554	202	903	1 325	464	200
All parents present in household in labor force	1 612	839	378	329	439	138	685	840	413	153
Persons 16 to 19 years	800	354	160	287	118	103	247	392	156	122
Not enrolled in school	64	75	58	60	25	12	31	84	32	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	47	41	22	—	6	8	32	22	7
Not high school graduate	—	—	20	22	6	6	4	—	8	7
Employed	—	10	4	7	6	6	4	—	—	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	23	16	15	—	—	—	—	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 883	3 687	1 628	2 201	1 787	1 135	2 859	3 376	1 967	829
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	601	484	103	230	195	225	553	413	198	28
Professional specialty occupations	890	642	134	391	347	286	744	741	305	39
Technicians and related support occupations	247	190	38	69	92	29	100	100	94	16
Sales occupations	851	431	170	237	254	223	472	421	234	88
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 291	636	295	329	303	113	355	458	433	149
Private household occupations	93	37	23	15	7	—	21	—	8	16
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	532	340	198	338	191	66	207	437	253	238
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	29	5	32	11	5	9	24	27	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	596	462	324	202	155	65	210	275	120	58
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	418	235	197	165	139	52	87	258	117	85
Transportation and material moving occupations	165	92	50	81	28	50	19	78	60	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	183	109	91	75	40	15	60	113	79	47
Construction	208	201	106	84	90	44	101	128	38	54
Manufacturing	1 357	1 039	464	440	435	198	595	619	348	160
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	539	409	91	192	84	78	203	252	148	81
Wholesale and retail trade	1 356	667	386	445	382	261	552	581	515	205
Finance, insurance, and real estate	448	235	88	103	153	108	287	258	129	31
Business and repair services	312	138	142	73	84	51	140	235	137	79
Professional and related services	1 143	754	225	646	456	339	835	1 022	480	164
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 883	3 687	1 628	2 201	1 787	1 135	2 859	3 376	1 967	829
Private wage and salary workers	4 900	3 134	1 353	1 853	1 470	889	2 254	2 766	1 675	756
Government workers	715	375	162	223	203	120	331	403	202	59
Local government workers	388	198	118	147	120	48	220	259	68	21
Self-employed workers	252	171	113	116	101	126	259	207	90	14
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	6 511	4 190	1 889	2 522	2 029	1 297	3 198	3 905	2 199	1 132
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 124	3 444	1 433	1 768	1 565	887	2 382	3 001	1 651	805
50 to 52 weeks	4 041	2 720	1 083	1 264	1 227	675	1 926	2 181	1 296	398
40 to 49 weeks	532	342	125	224	163	103	155	380	181	120
27 to 39 weeks	262	174	100	101	88	45	89	162	49	43
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	664	466	225	456	229	238	406	378	311	163
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	7 168	4 557	2 136	2 695	2 148	1 474	3 518	4 534	2 350	1 242
With a mobility or self-care limitation	81	139	60	75	61	33	53	276	127	103
With a mobility limitation	47	30	33	53	23	20	15	87	85	58
In labor force	8	14	13	26	—	6	—	26	36	—
With a self-care limitation	42	109	47	37	44	20	45	242	78	61
With a work disability	269	185	206	199	131	55	158	454	233	166
In labor force	154	99	98	85	70	25	87	192	107	59
Prevented from working	80	57	71	94	50	7	54	194	119	107
No work disability	6 899	4 372	1 930	2 496	2 017	1 419	3 360	4 080	2 117	1 076
In labor force	5 887	3 766	1 661	2 135	1 722	1 124	2 701	3 373	1 922	866
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	925	572	510	599	600	521	966	730	533	209
With a mobility or self-care limitation	130	81	98	99	92	97	124	140	98	41
With a mobility limitation	121	64	75	71	68	56	104	76	98	32
With a self-care limitation	43	56	82	61	36	60	64	107	28	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	278	138	150	161	182	129	225	243	99	65
Mean family income (dollars)	21 691	20 819	14 544	25 333	24 595	44 832	37 445	22 208	49 809	6 979
1 worker	567	340	253	158	195	182	503	454	260	130
Mean family income (dollars)	36 848	37 145	21 734	34 388	29 122	98 621	63 128	75 296	30 022	12 968
2 or more workers	2 091	1 292	548	559	598	347	1 056	1 120	524	181
Mean family income (dollars)	49 729	48 102	33 822	40 103	44 174	92 729	84 740	60 793	38 503	24 650

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 101	172	2 151	3 806	2 592	2 690	2 337	1 476	3 109	3 900
In labor force	608	115	1 394	2 451	1 726	1 773	1 568	708	2 117	2 874
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.2	66.9	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	67.1	48.0	68.1	73.7
Civilian labor force	608	115	1 394	2 451	1 726	1 773	1 568	708	2 117	2 874
Employed	524	115	1 193	2 261	1 611	1 565	1 450	615	1 965	2 772
Unemployed	84	—	201	190	115	208	118	93	152	102
Percent of civilian labor force	13.8	—	14.4	7.8	6.7	11.7	7.5	13.1	7.2	3.5
Not in labor force	493	57	757	1 355	866	917	769	768	992	1 026
Institutionalized persons	135	—	145	85	—	—	—	61	—	61
Enrolled in school	271	—	121	164	102	90	91	42	125	59
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	29	57	262	722	481	487	448	448	540	563
Females 16 years and over	615	94	1 085	2 076	1 376	1 424	1 352	792	1 672	2 042
In labor force	318	52	672	1 195	831	859	808	297	997	1 400
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.7	55.3	61.9	57.6	60.4	60.3	59.8	37.5	59.6	68.6
Civilian labor force	318	52	672	1 195	831	859	808	297	997	1 400
Employed	293	52	567	1 108	795	805	743	265	932	1 354
Unemployed	25	—	105	87	36	54	65	32	65	46
Percent of civilian labor force	7.9	—	15.6	7.3	4.3	6.3	8.0	10.8	6.5	3.3
With own children under 6 years	22	—	173	301	127	175	190	79	261	259
In labor force	7	—	130	219	116	141	124	58	164	253
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	168	296	169	215	165	66	204	344
In labor force	—	—	118	243	135	167	148	34	175	293
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	37	—	262	381	175	245	285	97	337	375
All parents present in household in labor force	8	—	189	255	136	202	204	65	192	367
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	504	685	337	513	404	167	563	701
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	373	529	270	368	347	106	422	606
Persons 16 to 19 years	260	—	179	287	163	184	183	76	183	278
Not enrolled in school	—	—	54	36	36	67	34	20	35	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	54	13	15	31	8	11	16	6
Not high school graduate	—	—	43	7	27	42	9	20	13	20
Employed	—	—	—	—	12	11	9	—	—	14
Unemployed	—	—	15	—	5	22	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	28	7	10	9	—	11	13	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	524	115	1 193	2 261	1 611	1 565	1 450	615	1 965	2 772
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	48	21	42	197	211	90	137	31	236	338
Professional specialty occupations	42	17	96	258	199	43	158	29	363	293
Technicians and related support occupations	21	11	30	96	27	19	42	18	106	100
Sales occupations	56	23	110	248	253	151	162	42	261	340
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	161	11	145	394	316	344	261	86	366	433
Private household occupations	—	—	8	—	—	12	6	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	15	—	13	22	39	35	11	19	36	30
Service occupations, except protective and household	75	32	239	341	155	263	178	187	183	446
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	—	11	—	16	9	14	9	7	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	22	—	217	303	114	213	124	36	179	309
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	28	—	178	176	149	155	100	95	110	217
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	—	56	108	63	92	150	12	68	116
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	—	50	110	64	139	107	51	50	135
Construction	7	—	107	150	40	95	87	33	112	118
Manufacturing	49	5	247	538	342	451	263	170	435	573
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	14	11	124	201	158	143	132	27	191	272
Wholesale and retail trade	120	38	303	527	416	340	428	145	374	813
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15	17	34	160	145	58	96	6	98	106
Business and repair services	16	6	72	156	70	97	49	75	80	129
Professional and related services	254	22	162	410	317	277	240	99	538	533
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	524	115	1 193	2 261	1 611	1 565	1 450	615	1 965	2 772
Private wage and salary workers	445	94	1 013	1 883	1 337	1 276	1 188	523	1 571	2 331
Government workers	79	5	103	194	188	186	199	59	223	302
Local government workers	40	—	67	119	122	97	151	42	114	181
Self-employed workers	—	16	66	178	86	96	53	27	162	131
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	845	125	1 568	2 607	1 894	1 832	1 695	706	2 313	3 008
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	381	125	1 225	1 939	1 340	1 448	1 229	453	1 872	2 305
50 to 52 weeks	154	67	769	1 474	1 035	1 081	964	296	1 434	1 874
40 to 49 weeks	36	27	133	253	125	144	99	58	213	198
27 to 39 weeks	35	20	90	111	70	80	87	34	79	86
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	144	—	208	346	354	135	213	138	241	372
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	922	110	1 693	2 913	1 997	2 164	1 837	933	2 487	3 184
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	—	115	36	48	94	103	71	53	67
With a mobility limitation	14	—	85	32	25	74	57	50	34	35
In labor force	—	—	36	6	8	12	30	19	—	—
With a self-care limitation	28	—	68	23	23	70	36	36	19	50
With a work disability	50	—	260	175	157	252	189	214	187	150
In labor force	7	—	144	81	81	67	80	73	100	70
Prevented from working	36	—	91	52	70	160	95	89	74	72
No work disability	872	110	1 433	2 738	1 840	1 912	1 648	719	2 300	3 034
In labor force	586	110	1 209	2 284	1 561	1 667	1 442	601	1 935	2 712
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	44	62	313	808	595	526	500	482	622	655
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	10	84	111	102	131	97	138	96	106
With a mobility limitation	7	10	70	104	62	110	74	125	71	73
With a self-care limitation	8	—	33	42	73	87	50	80	70	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	5	73	240	158	138	97	81	137	163
Mean family income (dollars)	—	30 690	8 841	21 461	23 401	17 498	16 397	12 952	31 510	20 840
1 worker	14	—	223	364	182	261	174	139	243	344
Mean family income (dollars)	8 500	—	21 256	29 806	26 427	19 838	20 234	16 910	29 105	23 998
2 or more workers	29	30	314	775	563	478	468	130	747	907
Mean family income (dollars)	16 013	35 030	29 905	40 650	46 670	33 890	37 229	28 915	53 323	42 738

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.					Marion city, Linn County			
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 384	2 978	—	462	11	2 226	632	2 792	4 655
In labor force	1 151	2 290	—	363	11	1 645	517	2 205	3 297
Percent of persons 16 years and over	83.2	76.9	—	78.6	100.0	73.9	81.8	79.0	70.8
Civilian labor force	1 151	2 290	—	363	11	1 645	517	2 198	3 289
Employed	1 142	2 100	—	351	11	1 575	510	2 080	3 160
Unemployed	9	190	—	12	—	70	7	118	129
Percent of civilian labor force	8	8.3	—	3.3	—	4.3	1.4	5.4	3.9
Not in labor force	233	688	—	99	—	581	115	587	1 358
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	36	220	—	16	—	90	39	82	140
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	80	220	—	12	—	127	35	233	624
Females 16 years and over	651	1 586	—	231	5	1 185	316	1 429	2 425
In labor force	513	1 194	—	143	5	736	217	1 050	1 526
Percent of females 16 years and over	78.8	75.3	—	61.9	100.0	62.1	68.7	73.5	62.9
Civilian labor force	513	1 194	—	143	5	736	217	1 050	1 526
Employed	513	1 132	—	138	5	698	210	1 018	1 490
Unemployed	—	62	—	5	—	38	7	32	36
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.2	—	3.5	—	5.2	3.2	3.0	2.4
With own children under 6 years	120	215	—	64	5	219	80	276	447
In labor force	101	152	—	29	5	127	50	228	311
With own children 6 to 17 years only	154	214	—	75	—	277	109	261	456
In labor force	130	195	—	64	—	205	87	231	341
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	151	298	—	91	5	315	131	383	516
All parents present in household in labor force	123	206	—	36	5	211	80	318	347
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	347	466	—	229	4	591	238	563	988
All parents present in household in labor force	298	378	—	156	4	384	179	454	662
Persons 16 to 19 years	109	576	—	31	—	182	19	203	321
Not enrolled in school	22	38	—	5	—	55	—	46	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	18
Not high school graduate	5	—	—	—	—	17	—	8	19
Employed	5	—	—	—	—	11	—	8	10
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 142	2 100	—	351	11	1 575	510	2 080	3 160
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	84	115	—	60	6	181	60	267	473
Professional specialty occupations	116	167	—	80	—	191	63	301	570
Technicians and related support occupations	66	46	—	36	—	54	35	130	135
Sales occupations	122	289	—	76	—	215	91	260	442
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	283	435	—	48	5	298	88	368	505
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Protective service occupations	19	38	—	—	—	18	—	15	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	88	375	—	5	—	147	77	179	366
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	23	—	—	—	10	—	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	222	261	—	27	—	203	34	218	290
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	53	129	—	12	—	105	16	124	158
Transportation and material moving occupations	47	132	—	7	—	84	13	87	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	42	90	—	—	—	69	33	131	123
Construction	28	85	—	11	—	62	21	60	131
Manufacturing	233	396	—	91	5	378	122	705	862
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	150	211	—	25	—	208	63	85	179
Wholesale and retail trade	314	633	—	77	—	308	112	517	688
Finance, insurance, and real estate	71	75	—	36	—	78	32	113	214
Business and repair services	28	107	—	12	—	99	53	91	91
Professional and related services	230	418	—	86	6	347	89	385	704
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 142	2 100	—	351	11	1 575	510	2 080	3 160
Private wage and salary workers	926	1 695	—	302	5	1 315	431	1 839	2 604
Government workers	165	278	—	49	6	191	48	127	384
Local government workers	93	132	—	38	—	108	40	69	187
Self-employed workers	51	127	—	—	—	69	31	99	172
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 184	2 457	—	378	11	1 686	562	2 321	3 570
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	968	1 699	—	325	11	1 393	462	1 877	2 740
50 to 52 weeks	841	1 193	—	300	11	1 139	346	1 551	2 172
40 to 49 weeks	49	200	—	19	—	125	52	152	208
27 to 39 weeks	15	139	—	—	—	37	7	83	117
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	131	343	—	39	—	148	46	254	455
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 300	2 717	—	450	11	1 941	597	2 492	3 970
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	186	—	—	—	31	11	49	130
With a mobility limitation	17	72	—	—	—	31	11	38	93
In labor force	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	20	17
With a self-care limitation	12	153	—	—	—	14	—	11	75
With a work disability	89	283	—	—	—	71	22	131	277
In labor force	52	129	—	—	—	41	—	89	120
Prevented from working	37	108	—	—	—	14	22	42	138
No work disability	1 211	2 434	—	450	11	1 870	575	2 361	3 693
In labor force	1 095	2 120	—	363	11	1 593	517	2 049	3 122
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	84	261	—	12	—	138	35	293	677
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	22	—	—	—	31	—	49	121
With a mobility limitation	—	16	—	—	—	31	—	38	100
With a self-care limitation	—	22	—	—	—	12	—	25	49
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	28	108	—	—	—	47	7	65	199
Mean family income (dollars)	20 807	16 973	—	—	—	12 909	2 082	24 644	22 910
1 worker	100	220	—	39	—	208	77	174	326
Mean family income (dollars)	38 671	25 573	—	46 037	—	34 881	22 465	34 301	34 714
2 or more workers	387	554	—	157	6	521	180	783	1 283
Mean family income (dollars)	44 160	37 207	—	65 691	33 140	49 144	46 220	52 767	49 037

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marion city, Linn County—Con.				Remainder of Linn County				
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 343	1 765	42	35	852	3 836	2 636	—	110
In labor force	2 410	1 292	34	29	589	3 150	2 080	—	78
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.1	73.2	81.0	82.9	69.1	82.1	78.9	—	70.9
Civilian labor force	2 410	1 287	34	29	589	3 140	2 080	—	78
Employed	2 362	1 225	34	29	547	3 006	1 985	—	78
Unemployed	48	62	—	—	42	134	95	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	4.8	—	—	7.1	4.3	4.6	—	—
Not in labor force	933	473	8	6	263	686	556	—	32
Institutionalized persons	111	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	124	49	—	—	38	132	98	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	346	220	—	—	117	267	167	—	7
Females 16 years and over	1 704	971	15	23	433	1 979	1 334	—	62
In labor force	1 021	659	7	17	262	1 530	933	—	30
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.9	67.9	46.7	73.9	60.5	77.3	69.9	—	48.4
Civilian labor force	1 021	659	7	17	262	1 530	933	—	30
Employed	1 006	613	7	17	243	1 472	898	—	30
Unemployed	15	46	—	—	19	58	35	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.5	7.0	—	—	7.3	3.8	3.8	—	—
With own children under 6 years	236	168	—	6	60	325	230	—	10
In labor force	141	127	—	—	50	285	178	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	225	169	7	5	86	321	301	—	16
In labor force	175	140	7	5	57	267	228	—	16
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	352	222	—	13	83	445	328	—	8
All parents present in household in labor force	232	160	—	—	75	340	238	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	521	441	15	12	196	711	823	—	27
All parents present in household in labor force	384	383	15	5	139	589	601	—	27
Persons 16 to 19 years	253	92	—	6	42	233	232	—	7
Not enrolled in school	58	20	—	6	—	10	25	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Not high school graduate	7	8	—	6	—	—	12	—	—
Employed	7	8	—	6	—	—	2	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 362	1 225	34	29	547	3 006	1 985	—	78
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	157	149	7	—	63	323	247	—	13
Professional specialty occupations	325	227	6	—	94	323	467	—	17
Technicians and related support occupations	104	38	—	—	18	110	109	—	—
Sales occupations	320	188	7	—	67	424	237	—	29
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	434	193	—	11	60	516	308	—	—
Private household occupations	45	12	—	6	7	—	7	—	7
Protective service occupations	45	18	7	—	13	45	13	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	294	147	—	—	68	372	124	—	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	42	6	—	—	28	30	68	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	266	137	—	6	42	345	212	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	152	70	7	6	50	191	66	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	38	23	—	—	9	147	53	—	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	185	17	—	—	28	180	74	—	—
Construction	145	35	—	6	33	161	90	—	—
Manufacturing	667	323	13	—	134	782	643	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	160	96	—	—	43	225	73	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	495	242	14	6	116	830	344	—	12
Finance, insurance, and real estate	124	125	—	—	18	192	112	—	29
Business and repair services	32	74	7	6	45	156	73	—	7
Professional and related services	546	249	—	—	80	385	421	—	23
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 362	1 225	34	29	547	3 006	1 985	—	78
Private wage and salary workers	1 993	1 077	34	24	450	2 737	1 646	—	78
Government workers	222	122	—	5	56	175	152	—	—
Local government workers	112	59	—	5	43	102	105	—	—
Self-employed workers	138	26	—	—	32	85	169	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 561	1 404	27	29	623	3 252	2 166	—	93
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 939	1 098	20	29	449	2 645	1 662	—	53
50 to 52 weeks	1 549	876	20	17	352	2 157	1 375	—	48
40 to 49 weeks	206	81	—	6	43	267	108	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	42	37	—	—	24	147	81	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	355	155	7	—	124	364	267	—	14
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 810	1 471	42	35	714	3 499	2 412	—	93
With a mobility or self-care limitation	121	58	—	—	6	116	20	—	—
With a mobility limitation	110	20	—	—	6	61	8	—	—
In labor force	83	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	79	44	—	—	—	79	14	—	—
With a work disability	233	107	—	—	59	119	126	—	—
In labor force	145	87	—	—	32	43	64	—	—
Prevented from working	57	13	—	—	14	63	50	—	—
No work disability	2 577	1 364	42	35	655	3 380	2 286	—	93
In labor force	2 194	1 172	34	29	548	3 037	1 959	—	68
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	422	260	—	—	138	327	224	—	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation	71	54	—	—	14	37	26	—	—
With a mobility limitation	54	54	—	—	14	37	11	—	—
With a self-care limitation	34	18	—	—	—	16	19	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	95	63	—	—	38	84	25	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	20 545	23 503	—	—	15 254	19 664	19 695	—	—
1 worker	258	208	6	6	93	335	269	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	30 874	37 988	40 407	42 000	32 786	26 436	41 493	—	—
2 or more workers	743	374	7	11	167	898	756	—	30
Mean family income (dollars)	46 478	45 704	50 255	24 727	88 981	41 181	66 948	—	325 116

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	46	305	408	228	117	143	982	241
In labor force	29	250	322	151	74	107	767	181
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.0	82.0	78.9	66.2	63.2	74.8	78.1	75.1
Civilian labor force	29	250	322	151	74	107	767	181
Employed	29	229	316	143	74	102	695	175
Unemployed	—	21	6	8	—	5	72	6
Percent of civilian labor force	—	8.4	1.9	5.3	—	4.7	9.4	3.3
Not in labor force	17	55	86	77	43	36	215	60
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	8	20	14	8	10	35	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over not enrolled in school	17	16	23	39	18	13	83	27
Females 16 years and over	21	140	174	116	61	83	460	126
In labor force	12	92	128	70	36	59	323	79
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.1	65.7	73.6	60.3	59.0	71.1	70.2	62.7
Civilian labor force	12	92	128	70	36	59	323	79
Employed	12	71	128	62	36	59	291	79
Unemployed	—	21	—	8	—	—	32	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	22.8	—	11.4	—	—	9.9	—
With own children under 6 years	—	26	19	23	15	8	82	20
In labor force	—	14	—	16	15	8	69	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12	10	51	34	8	40	74	21
In labor force	12	—	43	22	—	32	66	21
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	37	25	47	24	6	112	30
All parents present in household in labor force	—	20	—	32	24	6	80	24
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	20	37	119	72	7	56	172	64
All parents present in household in labor force	20	—	57	49	—	41	122	59
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	24	44	34	—	18	90	8
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	29	229	316	143	74	102	695	175
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5	42	49	49	13	12	108	23
Professional specialty occupations	18	45	23	24	7	46	78	19
Technicians and related support occupations	—	23	22	—	8	6	14	—
Sales occupations	—	17	54	22	7	7	101	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	16	36	5	14	—	99	13
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	11	8	5	—	—	5	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	18	29	11	—	19	87	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	7	—	—	—	9	27
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	32	21	21	17	6	80	34
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	7	6	8	—	55	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	25	22	—	—	—	34	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	38	—	—	6	25	—
Construction	—	16	23	14	7	—	41	—
Manufacturing	11	49	100	29	33	10	113	60
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	18	13	5	—	—	51	16
Wholesale and retail trade	—	67	87	41	13	18	180	27
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	11	9	7	—	8	36	6
Business and repair services	—	11	—	5	—	7	48	8
Professional and related services	13	57	58	32	13	59	133	15
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	29	229	316	143	74	102	695	175
Private wage and salary workers	11	188	253	113	74	73	537	150
Government workers	18	10	28	5	—	14	97	13
Local government workers	12	10	28	5	—	14	49	13
Self-employed workers	—	31	29	25	—	15	55	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	29	231	352	179	91	107	773	211
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	23	172	285	117	67	72	586	186
50 to 52 weeks	18	151	241	105	67	55	413	140
40 to 49 weeks	5	16	4	5	—	12	84	8
27 to 39 weeks	—	5	20	7	—	—	34	23
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6	49	44	20	7	27	90	19
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	29	278	363	179	99	130	868	202
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	8	—	—	48	12
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	8	—	—	36	12
With a work disability	—	—	4	—	—	6	76	6
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6	38	—
Prevented from working	—	—	4	—	—	—	31	6
No work disability	29	278	359	179	99	124	792	196
In labor force	29	239	300	141	74	101	698	169
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17	27	45	49	18	13	114	39
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	7	13	—	—	—	33	6
With a mobility limitation	—	7	13	—	—	—	26	6
With a self-care limitation	—	7	—	—	—	—	33	6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	6	5	9	6	28	5
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	17 245	32 000	18 481	29 303	33 228	28 089
1 worker	8	36	24	9	—	18	142	6
Mean family income (dollars)	51 000	75 624	35 492	69 247	29 677	42 322	33 155	26 000
2 or more workers	12	77	131	71	38	37	195	76
Mean family income (dollars)	124 708	77 943	50 098	137 057	54 273	149 621	50 007	76 039

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 218	2 580	2 643	2 135	1 784	2 098	2 290	4 473
In labor force	1 498	1 782	1 759	1 483	1 200	1 587	1 697	2 961
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.5	69.1	66.6	69.5	67.3	75.6	74.1	66.2
Civilian labor force	1 498	1 775	1 755	1 480	1 200	1 587	1 697	2 950
Employed	1 401	1 671	1 618	1 393	1 137	1 516	1 606	2 803
Unemployed	97	104	137	87	63	71	91	147
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	5.9	7.8	5.9	5.3	4.5	5.4	5.0
Not in labor force	720	798	884	652	584	511	593	1 512
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	212	—	—	7
Enrolled in school	110	124	116	96	69	132	82	670
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	338	367	473	265	173	147	269	525
Females 16 years and over	1 105	1 336	1 347	1 080	860	1 038	1 169	2 334
In labor force	614	808	762	630	550	705	777	1 373
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.6	60.5	56.6	58.3	64.0	67.9	66.5	58.8
Civilian labor force	614	808	762	630	550	705	777	1 370
Employed	584	754	691	607	527	673	752	1 280
Unemployed	30	54	71	23	23	32	25	90
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	6.7	9.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.2	6.6
With own children under 6 years	125	255	200	159	122	173	161	283
In labor force	89	169	134	85	94	130	128	209
With own children 6 to 17 years only	266	286	240	222	164	242	255	322
In labor force	202	228	191	177	156	194	198	281
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	186	315	271	242	168	230	219	428
All parents present in household in labor force	142	188	167	114	136	158	175	304
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	582	764	611	576	364	557	603	934
All parents present in household in labor force	433	560	451	376	326	439	460	803
Persons 16 to 19 years	186	224	211	173	165	207	169	690
Not enrolled in school	36	45	18	19	27	39	13	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	15	9	9	27	16	2	18
Not high school graduate	4	6	7	11	21	8	2	18
Employed	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—
Not in labor force	1	6	7	9	11	—	—	16
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 401	1 671	1 618	1 393	1 137	1 516	1 606	2 803
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	149	116	176	121	123	93	124	305
Professional specialty occupations	132	144	82	144	180	112	175	430
Technicians and related support occupations	27	53	46	57	39	79	71	95
Sales occupations	118	140	157	129	147	169	170	285
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	160	277	216	214	128	233	278	426
Private household occupations	2	3	2	—	—	7	2	18
Protective service occupations	4	14	3	12	18	19	23	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	139	159	179	154	140	123	180	446
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	220	93	169	105	107	88	130	113
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	152	270	217	221	99	280	250	264
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	110	126	147	106	78	106	98	202
Transportation and material moving occupations	112	136	133	69	24	111	54	104
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	76	140	91	61	54	96	51	84
Construction	87	100	126	99	48	133	136	171
Manufacturing	295	431	429	394	239	419	318	489
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	115	144	148	84	78	136	135	153
Wholesale and retail trade	225	411	348	230	230	298	350	506
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32	87	73	64	78	63	68	148
Business and repair services	65	47	38	55	48	40	72	97
Professional and related services	232	255	219	285	222	275	311	948
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 401	1 671	1 618	1 393	1 137	1 516	1 606	2 803
Private wage and salary workers	961	1 345	1 271	1 101	876	1 281	1 187	2 277
Government workers	164	159	132	146	168	102	183	314
Local government workers	115	70	62	60	116	53	89	136
Self-employed workers	261	148	191	132	86	123	228	199
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 586	1 951	1 929	1 630	1 334	1 704	1 777	3 635
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 260	1 520	1 513	1 268	1 020	1 291	1 363	2 475
50 to 52 weeks	995	1 186	1 130	945	804	942	1 082	1 530
40 to 49 weeks	130	133	185	127	74	138	137	296
27 to 39 weeks	62	61	88	81	103	80	60	148
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	159	241	220	184	151	213	219	504
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 812	2 161	2 102	1 825	1 382	1 915	1 961	3 855
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	28	82	57	15	45	51	64
With a mobility limitation	15	10	59	26	10	13	14	34
In labor force	4	—	14	7	—	—	—	16
With a self-care limitation	21	24	35	44	15	37	43	38
With a work disability	74	155	189	117	53	126	116	175
In labor force	34	101	80	35	33	87	55	116
Prevented from working	38	51	94	56	10	22	39	40
No work disability	1 738	2 006	1 913	1 708	1 329	1 789	1 845	3 680
In labor force	1 396	1 631	1 617	1 405	1 150	1 475	1 585	2 759
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	406	412	537	307	190	183	329	600
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	71	68	33	38	36	49	84
With a mobility limitation	52	54	45	22	33	36	27	69
With a self-care limitation	19	38	42	21	22	9	35	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	113	91	95	75	43	65	80	106
Mean family income (dollars)	18 449	17 333	19 734	17 217	26 359	16 821	23 908	23 750
1 worker	215	221	252	191	103	143	206	317
Mean family income (dollars)	28 172	29 507	29 629	27 526	36 825	33 574	40 082	31 997
2 or more workers	536	670	665	531	452	590	612	880
Mean family income (dollars)	38 927	41 039	42 556	43 745	53 418	47 996	45 729	44 910

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Linn County				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Linn County					
	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Total	Cedar Rapids city	Marion city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	65 242	65 242	43 490	7 753	1 480	2 102	3 887	1 505	1 701	1 237
Less than \$5,000	2 750	2 750	2 108	231	78	64	68	11	90	32
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 194	5 194	3 735	545	152	142	122	75	123	79
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 227	5 227	3 594	697	139	145	110	112	189	105
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 253	11 253	7 435	1 344	251	518	399	281	328	302
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11 469	11 469	7 646	1 254	213	456	554	223	260	237
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14 332	14 332	9 337	1 811	236	496	1 017	488	339	237
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10 703	10 703	6 685	1 433	289	217	1 076	230	274	187
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 453	2 453	1 657	277	73	46	339	40	63	19
\$100,000 or more	1 861	1 861	1 293	161	49	18	202	45	35	39
Median (dollars)	32 137	32 137	31 458	33 436	31 685	28 820	45 303	36 275	29 076	28 079
Mean (dollars)	38 125	38 125	37 684	37 779	40 199	31 567	50 320	43 061	38 439	41 144
Families	45 165	45 165	28 619	5 641	1 074	1 317	3 140	1 057	1 126	810
Median income (dollars)	38 142	38 142	37 769	40 247	40 816	33 823	49 533	41 074	37 604	34 437
Males 15 years and over, with income	60 920	60 920	39 006	7 304	1 420	1 810	3 960	1 404	1 682	987
Median income (dollars)	22 212	22 212	22 025	24 486	22 543	21 212	31 924	24 560	21 470	23 411
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.5	58.5	57.4	64.3	61.9	61.9	71.3	65.3	63.5	58.0
Median income (dollars)	30 118	30 118	30 259	30 344	31 051	27 575	37 820	29 006	26 534	29 516
Females 15 years and over, with income	61 483	61 483	40 900	7 204	1 365	1 833	3 654	1 349	1 480	1 165
Median income (dollars)	10 554	10 554	10 709	10 494	9 569	12 896	12 120	13 628	9 302	11 440
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.6	37.6	36.6	41.2	36.5	36.5	40.5	51.7	35.7	42.8
Median income (dollars)	18 098	18 098	18 347	16 983	16 287	17 641	20 237	18 691	17 444	18 139
Per capita income (dollars)	14 902	14 902	15 246	14 502	14 517	13 438	17 041	17 034	15 700	17 691
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	65 242	65 242	43 490	7 753	1 480	2 102	3 887	1 505	1 701	1 237
With earnings	54 083	54 083	35 353	6 693	1 289	1 893	3 635	1 332	1 436	1 048
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 438	38 438	38 268	37 998	42 211	31 603	48 921	42 510	37 741	40 309
With Social Security income	16 293	16 293	11 427	1 624	235	293	406	304	371	361
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 337	8 337	8 494	7 561	6 699	8 866	9 686	6 962	8 045	7 458
With public assistance income	3 624	3 624	2 707	291	71	95	124	40	91	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 214	4 214	4 144	4 462	4 232	8 117	4 476	3 904	4 154	8 179
With retirement income	9 478	9 478	6 956	953	128	137	301	173	221	216
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 807	6 807	6 526	8 185	7 599	6 352	10 246	8 947	7 481	5 258
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	44 546	44 546	44 907	43 122	48 375	36 077	55 009	51 814	48 139	41 421
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 286	44 286	44 047	42 801	53 505	35 240	58 191	43 667	40 327	45 717
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 786	44 786	45 677	43 454	41 501	36 985	50 342	59 555	54 179	37 680
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 389	48 389	49 618	46 458	53 215	40 322	57 428	54 600	52 564	46 741
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 417	50 417	51 359	48 113	59 452	42 442	61 425	46 276	46 237	59 873
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 668	46 668	48 230	44 828	44 448	38 451	51 658	62 340	57 105	38 352
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 698	20 698	20 376	20 079	17 770	16 529	21 010	28 307	18 058	18 628
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 561	16 561	16 726	14 065	12 379	14 171	14 320	25 279	11 474	14 364
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 041	28 041	26 891	31 261	25 747	24 057	36 033	35 760	26 173	30 496
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	45 165	45 165	28 619	5 641	1 074	1 317	3 140	1 057	1 126	810
Householder worked in 1989	37 979	37 979	23 517	4 950	943	1 200	2 952	978	968	638
With related children under 18 years	22 405	22 405	13 968	2 958	622	700	1 901	526	520	388
With related children under 5 years	9 223	9 223	5 888	1 179	216	332	718	177	237	157
Married-couple families	38 242	38 242	23 621	4 833	919	1 079	2 903	936	955	649
Householder worked in 1989	32 400	32 400	19 597	4 257	820	984	2 747	861	830	494
With related children under 18 years	17 936	17 936	10 731	2 453	539	510	1 732	462	428	264
With related children under 5 years	7 553	7 553	4 683	978	177	238	660	170	181	122
Female householder, no husband present	5 289	5 289	3 893	609	124	218	172	90	96	140
Householder worked in 1989	4 206	4 206	3 024	511	102	196	151	86	70	123
With related children under 18 years	3 611	3 611	2 642	428	79	177	136	64	53	103
With related children under 5 years	1 378	1 378	1 010	167	39	94	52	7	22	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26 896	26 896	20 181	2 684	509	1 063	988	578	743	521
Nonfamily householder	20 077	20 077	14 871	2 112	406	785	747	448	575	427
65 years and over	6 709	6 709	4 896	600	93	99	146	109	143	136
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	164 273	164 273	105 957	20 034	4 024	4 893	11 319	3 781	4 120	2 839
Persons under 18 years	41 923	41 923	25 884	5 368	1 192	1 189	3 714	959	928	695
Related children under 18 years	41 618	41 618	25 686	5 337	1 185	1 167	3 701	959	928	695
Related children 5 to 17 years	29 824	29 824	18 124	3 772	832	785	2 705	687	648	495
Persons 65 years and over	19 113	19 113	13 296	1 825	276	327	531	297	439	438
Persons 75 years and over	7 652	7 652	5 372	731	82	106	143	120	185	188
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 619	2 619	1 899	259	89	56	102	7	40	37
Percent below poverty level	5.8	5.8	6.6	4.6	8.3	4.3	3.2	.7	3.6	4.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 666	1 666	1 145	179	45	49	88	7	26	25
With related children under 18 years	2 045	2 045	1 507	207	49	56	93	7	35	24
With related children under 5 years	1 045	1 045	783	88	25	36	22	—	12	6
Married-couple families	1 002	1 002	647	82	49	—	31	7	13	7
Householder worked in 1989	604	604	362	58	19	—	24	7	13	7
With related children under 18 years	604	604	405	46	14	—	22	7	13	—
With related children under 5 years	312	312	221	9	9	—	3	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 442	1 442	1 105	166	35	56	65	—	27	30
Householder worked in 1989	961	961	703	115	26	49	58	—	13	18
With related children under 18 years	1 309	1 309	993	155	35	56	65	—	22	24
With related children under 5 years	667	667	506	79	16	36	19	—	12	6
Unrelated individuals	5 833	5 833	4 502	499	122	211	126	57	169	75
Nonfamily householder	3 249	3 249	2 451	290	94	122	69	29	106	58
65 years and over	1 189	1 189	812	116	24	28	53	12	31	38
Persons	14 186	14 186	10 567	1 297	354	366	424	104	289	185
Percent below poverty level	8.6	8.6	10.0	6.5	8.8	7.5	3.7	2.8	7.0	6.5
Persons under 18 years	4 504	4 504	3 307	453	92	103	173	26	60	60
Related children under 18 years	4 231	4 231	3 120	422	85	99	161	26	60	60
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 778	2 778	2 003	320	66	143	26	26	48	43
Persons 65 years and over	1 518	1 518	982	150	68	28	53	12	31	44
Persons 75 years and over	819	819	559	90	16	—	26	5	19	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 440	5 440	4 214	493	141	105	145	24	102	91
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 109	19 109	14 001	1 757	466	453	627	189	415	234
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	37 502	37 502	25 863	3 844	1 097	957	1 246	500	909	609

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 105
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 184	3 500	4 054	1 202	2 306	1 688	1 061	1 588	737
Less than \$5,000	66	59	137	64	42	38	3	145	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999	114	88	245	77	95	146	28	143	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	102	84	245	107	94	102	34	158	30
\$15,000 to \$24,999	205	333	446	155	320	279	162	356	61
\$25,000 to \$34,999	257	502	731	164	355	304	204	310	128
\$35,000 to \$49,999	283	823	1 117	172	468	333	366	265	184
\$50,000 to \$74,999	146	949	899	167	456	319	205	166	232
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	357	153	89	242	103	37	31	20
\$100,000 or more	6	305	81	207	234	64	22	14	27
Median (dollars)	29 321	47 968	37 818	37 125	41 901	34 265	39 307	24 808	43 257
Mean (dollars)	30 110	53 689	40 091	65 519	63 070	42 795	40 578	28 337	45 423
Families	633	2 680	3 097	753	1 840	1 188	880	969	615
Median income (dollars)	36 864	52 039	41 413	59 287	48 160	39 592	40 000	30 684	45 602
Males 15 years and over, with income	890	3 547	3 950	963	2 134	1 470	1 244	1 476	921
Median income (dollars)	24 766	32 229	25 723	31 338	30 714	23 495	23 711	17 422	20 710
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.8	65.2	64.0	55.5	60.0	60.5	64.1	50.5	53.9
Median income (dollars)	30 650	39 857	31 536	43 811	41 863	30 802	29 500	26 676	29 931
Females 15 years and over, with income	983	3 279	4 154	1 042	2 117	1 553	994	1 563	805
Median income (dollars)	11 209	12 722	10 772	12 025	13 669	12 310	11 684	7 476	12 183
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.2	39.4	41.9	23.6	33.6	38.6	45.9	37.6	40.4
Median income (dollars)	19 716	21 399	17 165	20 865	21 513	19 914	17 101	16 892	21 480
Per capita income (dollars)	14 806	20 403	14 275	29 848	24 724	17 309	13 757	11 018	15 342
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 184	3 500	4 054	1 202	2 306	1 688	1 061	1 588	737
With earnings	916	3 170	3 443	868	1 842	1 360	986	1 414	658
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 447	50 170	41 507	67 295	65 272	43 898	37 778	27 843	42 522
With Social Security income	362	617	755	395	766	505	168	286	149
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 748	9 452	8 747	11 137	9 831	8 443	8 378	9 133	9 938
With public assistance income	66	44	191	36	53	72	51	48	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 698	4 593	4 253	6 610	5 043	3 379	4 664	3 369	3 015
With retirement income	210	514	516	227	460	248	135	215	104
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 354	10 682	6 595	10 239	7 108	7 327	6 125	5 169	6 467
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	38 123	59 493	44 696	89 131	71 826	48 565	41 965	35 239	48 122
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 540	57 665	43 436	99 317	80 600	48 655	40 089	36 309	48 723
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 143	60 993	46 152	83 033	66 146	48 498	43 902	34 181	47 564
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 871	61 939	47 438	95 944	75 009	51 081	43 615	38 098	49 462
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 330	61 068	47 738	119 176	85 031	52 731	42 923	41 770	51 011
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 166	62 615	47 119	84 303	68 694	49 927	44 305	35 237	48 025
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 856	26 656	26 523	19 837	36 692	24 138	25 276	22 389	37 528
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 325	21 991	20 010	17 354	42 149	20 934	25 025	22 500	31 507
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 412	33 061	39 380	30 344	31 523	29 617	25 527	22 050	40 873
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	633	2 680	3 097	753	1 840	1 188	880	969	615
Householder worked in 1989	539	2 427	2 706	580	1 472	995	790	805	560
With related children under 18 years	266	1 251	1 685	282	740	542	466	524	302
With related children under 5 years	91	464	598	126	348	264	163	240	99
Married-couple families	534	2 464	2 670	680	1 679	1 074	729	797	559
Householder worked in 1989	455	2 218	2 350	520	1 354	899	655	654	514
With related children under 18 years	185	1 109	1 403	227	658	460	371	380	269
With related children under 5 years	54	433	550	97	313	240	132	196	99
Female householder, no husband present	70	140	342	68	111	103	92	158	28
Householder worked in 1989	55	140	279	55	81	89	81	137	28
With related children under 18 years	52	81	227	55	62	78	58	130	16
With related children under 5 years	37	12	31	29	35	24	24	37	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	670	1 079	1 416	529	580	613	341	1 138	166
Nonfamily householder	551	820	957	449	466	500	181	619	122
65 years and over	195	187	305	193	244	219	16	59	28
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 400	9 216	11 217	2 652	5 880	4 116	3 084	4 067	2 105
Persons under 18 years	452	2 303	3 138	502	1 409	974	796	907	568
Related children under 18 years	452	2 296	3 095	502	1 401	974	796	891	564
Related children 5 to 17 years	321	1 658	2 291	320	1 026	695	597	596	411
Persons 65 years and over	383	764	970	570	984	635	198	300	190
Persons 75 years and over	185	159	341	334	386	252	64	77	75
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	30	64	100	22	32	26	23	60	22
Percent below poverty level	4.7	2.4	3.2	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	6.2	3.6
Householder worked in 1989	19	56	54	15	26	26	20	32	22
With related children under 18 years	24	41	83	15	21	26	23	53	13
With related children under 5 years	18	9	23	15	21	20	14	29	—
Married-couple families	12	33	33	7	13	13	14	34	16
Householder worked in 1989	6	25	24	7	7	13	14	19	16
With related children under 18 years	6	17	23	—	7	13	14	27	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	7	13	14	11	—
Female householder, no husband present	18	22	52	15	19	13	9	26	6
Householder worked in 1989	13	22	15	8	19	13	6	13	6
With related children under 18 years	18	15	52	15	14	13	9	26	6
With related children under 5 years	18	—	15	15	14	7	—	18	—
Unrelated individuals	143	104	354	114	86	87	65	613	7
Nonfamily householder	81	56	203	81	42	63	39	263	3
65 years and over	35	7	96	31	20	26	—	—	—
Persons	248	290	646	170	214	186	174	810	71
Percent below poverty level	10.3	3.1	5.8	6.4	3.6	4.5	5.6	19.9	3.4
Persons under 18 years	61	86	184	28	82	61	62	113	27
Related children under 18 years	61	79	141	28	74	61	62	97	23
Related children 5 to 17 years	21	63	111	15	41	48	36	43	23
Persons 65 years and over	35	7	118	31	35	26	3	—	2
Persons 75 years and over	12	7	49	18	7	26	3	—	2
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	117	128	216	83	84	26	20	506	47
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	320	358	895	204	365	321	263	977	105
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	594	725	1 905	375	860	744	403	1 471	286

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County								
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	1 139	1 091	—	—	2 302	80	263	1 164	2 187	3 367	
Less than \$5,000	34	32	—	—	27	6	—	66	86	59	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	42	62	—	—	66	6	18	114	144	79	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62	97	—	—	50	4	9	102	220	84	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	159	141	—	—	212	24	81	205	372	318	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	151	205	—	—	321	9	46	250	488	471	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	253	277	—	—	673	13	65	277	577	823	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	329	220	—	—	622	8	44	139	223	915	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	74	31	—	—	212	—	—	5	53	337	
\$100,000 or more	35	26	—	—	119	10	—	6	24	281	
Median (dollars)	42 780	35 386	—	—	45 192	23 750	29 179	29 127	30 520	47 800	
Mean (dollars)	45 194	38 335	—	—	50 256	83 354	32 712	29 948	32 238	53 118	
Families	994	904	—	—	1 826	35	145	620	1 322	2 567	
Median income (dollars)	44 178	38 487	—	—	49 888	60 645	35 547	36 579	34 743	51 770	
Males 15 years and over with income	1 268	1 118	—	—	2 396	64	198	870	1 931	3 382	
Median income (dollars)	25 887	23 167	—	—	32 000	21 471	24 130	24 375	20 734	32 271	
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.4	58.3	—	—	71.2	65.6	52.0	58.9	54.4	65.0	
Median income (dollars)	33 686	29 302	—	—	38 663	31 429	29 271	30 500	26 198	40 009	
Females 15 years and over with income	1 090	1 001	—	—	2 212	48	224	976	1 912	3 183	
Median income (dollars)	9 828	11 147	—	—	12 500	16 667	15 556	11 206	12 473	12 956	
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.2	44.1	—	—	39.7	43.8	33.0	35.5	45.8	39.4	
Median income (dollars)	21 037	17 672	—	—	20 468	24 375	18 864	19 716	19 092	21 405	
Per capita income (dollars)	14 433	13 817	—	—	16 935	52 576	19 318	14 829	14 476	20 247	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	1 139	1 091	—	—	2 302	80	263	1 164	2 187	3 367	
With earnings	1 042	944	—	—	2 156	76	187	896	1 810	3 046	
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 910	38 045	—	—	48 888	83 259	29 897	29 225	31 331	49 479	
With Social Security income	153	255	—	—	189	14	131	362	616	595	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 102	8 187	—	—	10 075	2 714	8 530	7 748	8 266	9 533	
With public assistance income	78	24	—	—	40	—	9	66	84	44	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 295	3 195	—	—	5 671	—	18 900	4 698	5 777	4 593	
With retirement income	101	119	—	—	188	10	70	210	412	506	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 241	8 197	—	—	10 012	26 000	5 531	6 354	6 983	10 821	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	46 601	42 428	—	—	54 983	168 020	35 663	37 964	35 991	58 713	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 605	44 746	—	—	57 211	67 403	13 001	36 141	34 097	56 802	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 320	40 316	—	—	51 166	197 833	36 306	39 123	37 223	60 357	
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 642	43 983	—	—	56 565	168 020	37 550	40 751	37 919	61 007	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 059	46 382	—	—	58 581	67 403	—	41 998	37 847	60 165	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 760	41 729	—	—	52 994	197 833	37 550	40 162	37 962	61 684	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	32 409	27 622	—	—	26 307	—	26 151	19 856	22 219	26 656	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 298	25 138	—	—	18 075	—	13 001	17 325	21 316	21 991	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 451	29 060	—	—	38 797	—	28 780	24 412	23 909	33 061	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	994	904	—	—	1 826	35	145	620	1 322	2 567	
Householder worked in 1989	882	776	—	—	1 724	31	94	526	1 049	2 321	
With related children under 18 years	575	435	—	—	1 164	8	4	259	542	1 220	
With related children under 5 years	230	132	—	—	446	—	4	91	316	443	
Married-couple families	936	826	—	—	1 702	35	121	521	1 085	2 368	
Householder worked in 1989	826	704	—	—	1 611	31	70	442	835	2 122	
With related children under 18 years	550	400	—	—	1 088	8	—	178	413	1 088	
With related children under 5 years	226	130	—	—	427	—	—	54	255	422	
Female householder, no husband present	38	60	—	—	73	—	24	70	155	140	
Householder worked in 1989	38	54	—	—	73	—	24	55	150	140	
With related children under 18 years	19	26	—	—	55	—	4	52	101	81	
With related children under 5 years	—	2	—	—	19	—	4	37	57	12	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	187	214	—	—	626	45	126	663	1 174	1 047	
Nonfamily householder	145	187	—	—	476	45	118	544	865	800	
65 years and over	40	84	—	—	57	—	68	195	179	178	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 555	3 015	—	—	6 678	126	431	2 343	4 894	8 845	
Persons under 18 years	1 116	847	—	—	2 176	5	4	437	946	2 229	
Related children under 18 years	1 109	847	—	—	2 176	5	4	437	937	2 222	
Related children 5 to 17 years	849	674	—	—	1 548	5	—	306	608	1 615	
Persons 65 years and over	195	329	—	—	272	4	161	383	610	737	
Persons 75 years and over	55	127	—	—	73	—	70	185	173	152	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	49	32	—	—	34	—	—	30	51	64	
Percent below poverty level	4.9	3.5	—	—	1.9	—	—	4.8	3.9	2.5	
Householder worked in 1989	41	30	—	—	27	—	—	19	27	56	
With related children under 18 years	32	21	—	—	25	—	—	24	25	41	
With related children under 5 years	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	18	25	9	
Married-couple families	37	23	—	—	16	—	—	12	26	33	
Householder worked in 1989	31	21	—	—	9	—	—	6	17	25	
With related children under 18 years	20	20	—	—	7	—	—	6	10	17	
With related children under 5 years	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Female householder, no husband present	8	9	—	—	18	—	—	18	15	22	
Householder worked in 1989	8	9	—	—	18	—	—	13	10	22	
With related children under 18 years	8	1	—	—	18	—	—	18	15	15	
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	15	—	
Unrelated individuals	41	41	—	—	53	6	12	143	194	94	
Nonfamily householder	26	34	—	—	36	6	12	81	97	51	
65 years and over	7	21	—	—	20	—	12	35	45	7	
Persons	216	168	—	—	161	6	12	248	342	280	
Percent below poverty level	6.1	5.6	—	—	2.4	4.8	2.8	10.6	7.0	3.2	
Persons under 18 years	83	57	—	—	53	—	—	61	65	86	
Related children under 18 years	78	57	—	—	53	—	—	61	56	79	
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	39	—	—	53	—	—	21	20	63	
Persons 65 years and over	7	27	—	—	20	—	12	35	45	7	
Persons 75 years and over	4	10	—	—	13	—	7	12	30	7	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	106	23	—	—	48	6	—	117	146	123	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	333	227	—	—	217	12	18	320	474	348	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	537	557	—	—	660	22	36	594	976	699	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	3 879	2 593	1 416	1 707	1 525	1 099	2 250	2 632	1 698	971
Less than \$5,000	137	54	99	97	34	64	42	178	114	212
\$5,000 to \$9,999	229	111	175	163	123	77	95	181	215	303
\$10,000 to \$14,999	245	137	155	247	127	99	94	209	180	115
\$15,000 to \$24,999	433	354	406	334	310	148	311	499	312	112
\$25,000 to \$34,999	724	484	205	381	277	159	346	445	307	130
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 045	710	273	302	383	159	446	428	396	69
\$50,000 to \$74,999	850	621	88	132	234	138	446	411	145	30
\$75,000 to \$99,999	142	99	15	41	21	80	236	89	15	—
\$100,000 or more	74	23	—	10	16	174	234	192	20	—
Median (dollars)	37 112	37 445	22 064	25 336	31 727	35 189	41 849	29 145	25 737	9 183
Mean (dollars)	39 723	39 896	24 910	28 230	33 329	61 357	63 531	49 752	30 425	15 138
Families	2 936	1 770	951	878	975	658	1 784	1 817	883	376
Median income (dollars)	41 328	41 707	25 082	33 134	37 139	55 814	48 726	35 493	34 701	14 444
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 724	2 501	1 239	1 383	1 267	860	2 078	2 423	1 290	677
Median income (dollars)	25 770	25 917	17 239	18 274	22 294	30 288	30 833	18 726	19 936	9 825
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.9	66.5	52.5	50.3	59.5	53.3	59.8	52.5	55.3	32.6
Median income (dollars)	31 534	31 090	20 940	26 525	29 677	42 350	42 633	28 201	26 510	19 345
Females 15 years and over, with income	4 011	2 466	1 258	1 815	1 408	932	2 056	2 477	1 504	808
Median income (dollars)	10 744	13 199	9 207	8 772	11 842	12 203	13 824	10 631	11 431	6 932
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.3	42.9	34.3	31.3	33.1	23.3	33.2	36.7	38.7	21.9
Median income (dollars)	17 180	18 337	16 456	17 523	19 074	20 687	21 547	19 201	17 219	11 723
Per capita income (dollars)	14 214	16 104	10 217	12 248	14 463	29 039	24 936	17 898	14 183	7 929
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	3 879	2 593	1 416	1 707	1 525	1 099	2 250	2 632	1 698	971
With earnings	3 274	2 270	1 080	1 258	1 161	778	1 795	2 178	1 355	726
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 154	39 794	25 653	29 474	33 893	62 902	65 859	52 078	28 501	15 395
With Social Security income	732	512	457	587	494	373	748	586	477	257
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 837	8 612	8 020	8 076	9 537	10 937	9 789	8 314	8 446	6 942
With public assistance income	191	102	138	110	52	36	53	287	183	187
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 253	5 427	3 422	3 410	4 493	6 610	5 043	3 993	3 500	2 594
With retirement income	510	336	251	317	368	218	442	369	237	68
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 635	6 734	3 920	6 354	6 667	9 464	7 223	5 647	5 547	4 651
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	44 587	43 870	27 565	36 366	37 509	84 968	72 681	59 256	37 274	17 556
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 063	44 498	25 974	34 332	41 074	94 963	81 778	52 347	31 778	14 014
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 397	43 261	29 101	37 747	34 720	79 845	66 794	66 204	42 659	23 808
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 486	46 685	31 088	40 303	39 773	92 368	76 059	72 179	42 462	23 669
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 500	48 910	32 225	39 710	45 065	120 371	86 503	69 615	38 184	22 355
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 470	44 541	30 232	40 689	35 748	81 086	69 485	74 357	45 796	24 867
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 523	19 318	15 344	20 654	23 944	19 837	36 692	21 657	15 382	10 429
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 010	13 658	12 136	15 660	16 437	17 354	42 149	16 654	12 780	8 928
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 380	29 774	21 295	23 860	30 379	30 344	31 523	34 056	20 278	18 452
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	2 936	1 770	951	878	975	658	1 784	1 817	883	376
Householder worked in 1989	2 561	1 539	704	676	714	490	1 434	1 450	723	281
With related children under 18 years	1 619	889	498	360	441	223	718	929	465	249
With related children under 5 years	584	281	193	187	186	112	333	436	207	145
Married-couple families	2 509	1 553	698	704	838	585	1 623	1 337	662	197
Householder worked in 1989	2 205	1 357	526	535	648	430	1 316	1 107	525	160
With related children under 18 years	1 337	771	311	280	362	168	636	614	306	94
With related children under 5 years	536	237	117	149	174	83	298	308	142	62
Female householder, no husband present	342	168	197	133	104	68	111	400	170	165
Householder worked in 1989	279	133	122	106	42	55	81	290	151	114
With related children under 18 years	227	109	137	55	61	55	62	303	118	148
With related children under 5 years	31	44	49	19	—	29	35	116	51	83
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 398	1 153	675	1 028	685	521	580	1 347	1 062	730
Nonfamily householder	943	823	465	829	550	441	466	815	815	595
65 years and over	305	191	169	276	188	185	244	295	236	149
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	10 675	6 610	3 453	3 544	3 510	2 339	5 732	7 227	3 617	1 872
Persons under 18 years	2 994	1 626	879	708	823	383	1 378	2 135	797	450
Related children under 18 years	2 951	1 615	879	708	814	383	1 370	2 120	784	443
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 172	1 176	647	469	599	224	1 019	1 481	514	216
Persons 65 years and over	925	572	510	599	600	521	966	730	533	209
Persons 75 years and over	328	224	202	278	219	315	377	321	289	149
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	84	55	139	77	18	22	32	258	94	144
Percent below poverty level	2.9	3.1	14.6	8.8	1.8	3.3	1.8	14.2	10.6	38.3
Householder worked in 1989	38	34	82	42	6	15	26	138	74	88
With related children under 18 years	77	48	106	54	18	15	21	204	68	137
With related children under 5 years	23	25	50	29	—	15	21	103	23	101
Married-couple families	17	7	69	24	—	7	13	96	20	41
Householder worked in 1989	8	—	44	6	—	7	7	55	12	27
With related children under 18 years	17	—	44	13	—	—	7	51	12	34
With related children under 5 years	—	—	22	—	—	—	7	45	—	34
Female householder, no husband present	52	48	67	40	18	15	19	153	74	96
Householder worked in 1989	15	34	35	23	6	8	19	83	62	61
With related children under 18 years	52	48	59	28	18	15	14	153	56	96
With related children under 5 years	15	25	25	16	—	15	14	58	23	67
Unrelated individuals	354	113	136	153	99	114	86	346	269	288
Nonfamily householder	203	48	76	97	54	81	42	124	159	213
65 years and over	96	19	28	23	16	31	20	74	22	16
Persons	603	245	619	365	124	170	214	1 310	501	776
Percent below poverty level	5.6	3.7	17.9	10.3	3.8	7.3	3.7	18.1	13.9	41.5
Persons under 18 years	177	81	263	94	26	28	82	511	112	269
Related children under 18 years	134	70	263	94	17	28	74	496	99	262
Related children 5 to 17 years	104	26	212	57	17	15	41	320	76	99
Persons 65 years and over	96	19	33	45	16	31	35	114	31	16
Persons 75 years and over	49	9	17	17	10	18	7	56	31	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	216	85	279	124	36	83	84	543	172	334
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	852	312	767	496	202	204	365	1 613	729	908
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 841	962	1 472	1 017	726	337	860	2 581	1 194	1 272

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	258	127	1 164	1 932	1 339	1 440	1 249	923	1 627	1 988
Less than \$5,000	28	—	145	71	33	48	74	177	38	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	74	5	148	186	96	240	200	323	145	86
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	5	211	151	137	209	187	117	102	176
\$15,000 to \$24,999	75	43	310	417	307	330	292	149	279	403
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29	29	158	373	245	299	200	82	286	449
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	23	112	416	304	205	166	70	328	519
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	22	74	272	177	86	97	5	312	231
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	6	27	30	23	18	—	96	43
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	19	10	—	15	—	40	7
Median (dollars)	13 068	29 375	17 294	27 679	28 285	21 047	20 862	8 990	33 813	30 964
Mean (dollars)	15 461	31 954	20 914	31 400	32 800	24 751	25 299	14 144	40 421	32 210
Families	43	35	610	1 379	903	877	739	350	1 127	1 414
Median income (dollars)	12 656	29 732	21 375	32 602	34 738	25 288	26 179	18 716	38 954	34 239
Males 15 years and over with income	449	78	981	1 676	1 181	1 219	965	641	1 409	1 810
Median income (dollars)	4 673	21 000	13 991	21 711	20 248	18 141	15 959	8 519	23 345	21 565
Percent year-round full-time workers	15 6	50 0	46 5	52 3	50 3	52 8	54 4	29 6	60 5	59 1
Median income (dollars)	23 289	36 250	20 323	27 717	26 680	22 500	21 710	18 750	30 299	26 954
Females 15 years and over with income	536	94	993	1 667	1 254	1 344	1 214	713	1 483	1 887
Median income (dollars)	3 750	18 667	8 593	10 402	11 515	8 324	9 878	6 958	12 267	11 141
Percent year-round full-time workers	15 7	29 8	31 5	32 0	35 2	32 5	36 2	14 9	39 2	42 6
Median income (dollars)	14 643	36 250	15 609	18 023	19 613	15 562	15 262	12 328	19 828	17 209
Per capita income (dollars)	6 375	23 392	8 867	13 110	14 297	10 713	10 677	7 536	16 509	13 177
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	258	127	1 164	1 932	1 339	1 440	1 249	923	1 627	1 988
With earnings	215	90	909	1 457	1 039	1 091	903	481	1 305	1 705
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 094	30 078	20 917	31 932	32 873	25 212	27 787	16 165	41 191	31 451
With Social Security income	66	47	324	657	478	445	431	504	487	524
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 792	9 123	6 233	8 143	9 021	8 395	7 602	6 272	8 426	8 835
With public assistance income	22	5	197	135	64	229	108	168	72	60
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 623	9 000	3 570	4 050	4 629	5 008	4 720	3 295	3 379	4 491
With retirement income	36	42	147	381	289	242	210	202	248	350
Mean retirement income (dollars)	2 064	2 972	6 084	5 919	4 084	5 084	4 639	4 723	7 327	5 847
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	13 567	34 410	24 222	34 448	38 519	27 129	30 493	20 453	45 449	35 655
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 057	—	21 660	34 609	39 667	23 641	30 358	14 764	42 879	37 610
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 826	34 410	28 369	34 314	37 959	30 291	30 602	24 201	47 235	34 102
Married-couple families (dollars)	15 038	34 410	30 319	38 552	40 149	32 478	36 158	23 287	47 679	39 439
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 086	—	29 265	42 739	44 033	32 921	38 533	21 491	46 268	43 917
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 826	34 410	31 631	35 824	38 442	32 204	34 402	24 157	48 601	36 390
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 000	—	13 933	17 060	30 946	14 958	17 186	15 546	23 602	18 952
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 000	—	12 539	13 908	23 944	11 522	14 944	8 689	19 727	21 387
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	19 587	23 616	36 782	22 484	19 932	25 482	29 617	14 725
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	43	35	610	1 379	903	877	739	350	1 127	1 414
Householder worked in 1989	43	30	507	1 025	682	629	605	234	945	1 116
With related children under 18 years	21	—	377	654	311	452	339	61	497	647
With related children under 5 years	21	—	188	328	105	163	181	61	327	252
Married-couple families	36	35	366	1 095	773	590	513	193	1 019	1 096
Householder worked in 1989	36	30	302	824	597	438	422	120	855	864
With related children under 18 years	14	—	203	436	251	255	218	75	421	457
With related children under 5 years	14	—	105	233	98	98	118	10	233	186
Female householder, no husband present	7	—	182	231	99	201	198	120	97	238
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	154	154	60	151	164	82	83	186
With related children under 18 years	7	—	146	179	45	143	109	78	72	151
With related children under 5 years	7	—	67	79	—	53	55	51	24	51
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	223	103	798	743	594	788	701	688	613	735
Nonfamily householder	215	92	554	553	436	563	510	573	500	574
65 years and over	44	52	178	271	177	212	235	340	219	207
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	339	172	2 709	4 669	3 072	3 393	2 934	1 652	3 923	4 830
Persons under 18 years	37	—	782	1 094	548	820	689	289	912	1 104
Related children under 18 years	37	—	782	1 085	523	800	689	283	912	1 104
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	—	561	745	376	585	442	215	639	772
Persons 65 years and over	44	62	313	808	595	526	500	482	622	655
Persons 75 years and over	15	46	138	349	225	224	233	269	252	183
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	21	—	155	114	38	143	78	104	26	55
Percent below poverty level	48 8	—	25 4	8 3	4 2	16 3	10 6	29 7	2 3	3 9
Householder worked in 1989	21	—	100	44	19	89	58	66	26	18
With related children under 18 years	21	—	134	100	25	127	55	84	26	16
With related children under 5 years	21	—	63	57	7	55	39	50	20	—
Married-couple families	14	—	61	15	19	38	23	39	13	10
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	24	7	6	20	18	18	13	—
With related children under 18 years	14	—	44	7	6	34	18	24	13	—
With related children under 5 years	14	—	25	7	—	16	11	6	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	7	—	73	88	12	78	51	54	13	45
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	59	32	6	69	40	37	13	18
With related children under 18 years	7	—	73	82	12	69	33	54	13	16
With related children under 5 years	7	—	27	45	—	39	28	44	7	—
Unrelated individuals	51	—	272	138	131	170	168	293	87	97
Nonfamily householder	43	—	138	67	54	37	104	216	63	64
65 years and over	7	—	35	42	28	16	44	131	26	19
Persons	124	—	776	486	234	647	430	608	186	234
Percent below poverty level	36 6	—	28 6	10 4	7 6	19 1	14 7	36 8	4 7	4 8
Persons under 18 years	37	—	286	216	73	277	128	157	61	38
Related children under 18 years	37	—	286	207	48	268	128	151	61	38
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	—	212	124	37	197	63	96	41	38
Persons 65 years and over	7	—	50	57	41	27	49	137	26	30
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	21	45	18	20	32	72	26	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	14	—	268	179	128	207	115	229	26	146
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	145	17	961	742	263	866	639	805	321	338
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	199	22	1 401	1 217	558	1 481	1 215	1 096	744	1 076

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.					Marion city, Linn County			
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	622	1 479	—	203	6	1 079	345	1 425	2 249
Less than \$5,000	—	145	—	—	—	46	16	5	42
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	132	—	—	—	92	32	69	175
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20	158	—	—	—	116	11	108	177
\$15,000 to \$24,999	60	339	—	—	—	213	75	257	244
\$25,000 to \$34,999	155	293	—	5	6	164	46	214	367
\$35,000 to \$49,999	229	259	—	58	—	179	72	475	567
\$50,000 to \$74,999	134	130	—	99	—	187	71	222	554
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	23	—	34	—	50	22	40	90
\$100,000 or more	12	—	—	7	—	32	—	35	33
Median (dollars)	40 543	24 171	—	60 485	33 750	29 688	33 828	36 599	38 235
Mean (dollars)	41 657	26 103	—	61 219	33 140	36 005	34 493	40 799	38 673
Families	515	882	—	196	6	776	264	1 022	1 808
Median income (dollars)	39 969	29 890	—	60 990	33 750	38 382	39 375	40 929	42 452
Males 15 years and over, with income	722	1 361	—	225	6	1 003	316	1 340	2 215
Median income (dollars)	25 690	16 358	—	41 693	21 250	23 262	27 143	24 753	27 045
Percent year-round full-time workers	75.6	49.2	—	88.0	100.0	66.3	69.6	65.3	64.1
Median income (dollars)	27 667	25 919	—	42 536	21 250	30 332	30 929	28 750	33 783
Females 15 years and over, with income	593	1 450	—	177	5	1 003	293	1 301	2 245
Median income (dollars)	11 712	7 166	—	17 153	13 750	9 883	9 893	13 547	9 731
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.7	36.1	—	57.6	100.0	47.3	43.0	52.0	33.5
Median income (dollars)	17 004	16 493	—	23 750	13 750	15 540	16 154	18 516	16 617
Per capita income (dollars)	13 836	10 350	—	16 142	9 289	12 980	11 954	15 817	14 505
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	622	1 479	—	203	6	1 079	345	1 425	2 249
With earnings	589	1 321	—	196	6	979	329	1 256	1 845
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 376	25 606	—	60 049	33 000	37 189	33 284	40 044	39 464
With Social Security income	87	247	—	—	—	127	36	290	595
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 255	9 589	—	—	—	5 897	8 738	7 167	8 028
With public assistance income	17	48	—	—	—	56	48	40	50
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 562	3 369	—	—	—	4 643	3 446	3 904	6 219
With retirement income	88	209	—	—	—	58	9	163	374
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 834	5 002	—	—	—	6 759	29 961	7 901	9 495
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	41 824	31 827	—	61 780	33 140	43 126	38 121	47 834	43 579
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 457	30 992	—	60 023	33 140	45 867	34 240	43 292	44 237
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 816	32 658	—	66 777	—	38 706	47 548	52 305	42 999
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 946	34 209	—	61 780	33 140	47 350	45 650	50 194	45 614
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 523	34 897	—	60 023	33 140	50 942	43 690	45 895	47 293
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 177	33 685	—	66 777	—	41 190	49 656	54 352	44 091
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 269	22 389	—	—	—	17 722	11 260	28 307	22 750
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 045	22 500	—	—	—	12 760	6 897	25 279	9 875
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 574	22 050	—	—	—	27 325	31 620	35 760	33 552
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	515	882	—	196	6	776	264	1 022	1 808
Householder worked in 1989	459	723	—	196	6	714	248	947	1 541
With related children under 18 years	294	473	—	145	6	486	196	518	873
With related children under 5 years	88	209	—	71	—	158	61	177	395
Married-couple families	455	710	—	196	6	657	207	901	1 610
Householder worked in 1989	415	572	—	196	6	620	198	830	1 372
With related children under 18 years	267	329	—	145	6	417	148	454	766
With related children under 5 years	88	165	—	71	—	125	54	170	328
Female householder, no husband present	42	158	—	—	—	91	51	90	160
Householder worked in 1989	31	137	—	—	—	76	44	86	131
With related children under 18 years	14	130	—	—	—	65	42	64	100
With related children under 5 years	—	37	—	—	—	33	7	7	67
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	212	1 116	—	7	—	387	106	533	533
Nonfamily householder	107	597	—	7	—	303	81	403	441
65 years and over	9	37	—	—	—	47	18	109	222
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 859	3 717	—	772	20	2 899	982	3 655	6 057
Persons under 18 years	512	798	—	320	9	909	369	954	1 532
Related children under 18 years	512	782	—	320	9	906	369	954	1 504
Related children 5 to 17 years	411	525	—	237	9	636	258	682	1 073
Persons 65 years and over	84	261	—	12	—	138	35	293	677
Persons 75 years and over	21	50	—	12	—	57	—	120	258
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	3	60	—	—	—	51	53	7	71
Percent below poverty level	6	6.8	—	—	—	6.9	20.1	7	3.9
Householder worked in 1989	—	32	—	—	—	28	46	7	47
With related children under 18 years	3	53	—	—	—	32	53	7	56
With related children under 5 years	—	29	—	—	—	16	7	—	47
Married-couple families	—	34	—	—	—	19	12	7	24
Householder worked in 1989	—	19	—	—	—	10	12	7	9
With related children under 18 years	—	27	—	—	—	5	12	7	9
With related children under 5 years	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	3	26	—	—	—	27	35	—	47
Householder worked in 1989	—	13	—	—	—	18	28	—	38
With related children under 18 years	3	26	—	—	—	27	35	—	47
With related children under 5 years	—	18	—	—	—	16	7	—	38
Unrelated individuals	22	613	—	—	—	79	22	51	115
Nonfamily householder	22	263	—	—	—	55	9	23	51
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	12	23
Persons	46	810	—	—	—	200	183	98	354
Percent below poverty level	2.5	21.8	—	—	—	6.9	18.6	2.7	5.8
Persons under 18 years	13	113	—	—	—	51	97	26	159
Related children under 18 years	13	97	—	—	—	48	97	26	131
Related children 5 to 17 years	13	43	—	—	—	22	90	26	91
Persons 65 years and over	3	—	—	—	—	20	9	12	46
Persons 75 years and over	3	—	—	—	—	9	—	5	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	506	—	—	—	55	71	18	156
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	90	977	—	—	—	292	228	177	429
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	145	1 460	—	—	—	794	253	478	851

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marion city, Linn County—Con.				Remainder of Linn County				
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 664	954	20	17	401	2 102	1 240	—	37
Less than \$5,000	90	32	—	—	32	64	25	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	116	61	—	—	60	142	24	—	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	189	96	—	—	23	145	49	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	328	221	—	6	38	518	112	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	260	191	7	5	49	456	187	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	334	172	6	6	57	496	272	—	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	264	128	7	—	102	217	383	—	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	56	19	—	—	23	46	105	—	7
\$100,000 or more	27	34	—	—	17	18	83	—	8
Median (dollars)	28 659	26 903	41 250	28 750	34 812	28 820	47 500	—	68 434
Mean (dollars)	33 253	42 335	39 511	30 824	51 485	31 567	54 842	—	271 653
Families	1 096	645	13	17	298	1 317	1 050	—	30
Median income (dollars)	37 061	33 594	50 056	28 750	46 310	33 823	50 870	—	61 250
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 634	764	20	12	417	1 810	1 248	—	48
Median income (dollars)	21 368	22 639	38 571	28 750	17 461	21 212	33 608	—	26 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.5	59.8	100.0	50.0	59.2	61.9	71.9	—	64.6
Median income (dollars)	26 439	29 275	38 571	16 250	35 966	27 575	38 317	—	32 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 418	920	7	17	362	1 833	1 149	—	62
Median income (dollars)	9 218	11 241	11 250	6 042	8 203	12 896	11 884	—	10 441
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.1	45.5	—	64.7	29.0	56.5	41.4	—	27.4
Median income (dollars)	17 754	17 684	—	7 292	25 521	17 641	20 882	—	11 250
Per capita income (dollars)	13 628	17 141	13 864	8 750	18 683	13 438	18 602	—	77 473
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 664	954	20	17	401	2 102	1 240	—	37
With earnings	1 406	841	20	17	310	1 893	1 150	—	30
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 891	41 492	39 391	30 824	58 069	31 603	53 457	—	218 194
With Social Security income	354	222	—	—	108	293	181	—	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 980	6 914	—	—	7 643	8 866	9 469	—	9 393
With public assistance income	81	16	—	—	15	95	36	—	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 074	4 739	—	—	2 699	8 117	4 523	—	4 800
With retirement income	211	138	—	—	70	137	104	—	10
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 617	5 018	—	—	8 294	6 352	8 964	—	4 600
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	40 557	41 047	45 710	30 824	62 043	36 077	59 301	—	325 116
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 552	43 454	50 255	35 636	80 406	35 240	68 835	—	61 941
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 323	37 987	40 407	22 000	46 626	36 985	49 694	—	669 267
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 725	47 022	45 710	32 000	67 923	40 322	61 357	—	325 116
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 538	56 645	50 255	42 000	88 400	42 442	72 818	—	61 941
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 449	38 336	40 407	22 000	50 079	38 451	50 305	—	669 267
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 058	17 071	—	28 000	17 902	16 529	23 315	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 474	14 420	—	28 000	10 748	14 171	18 760	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 173	32 513	—	—	23 173	24 057	33 336	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 096	645	13	17	298	1 317	1 050	—	30
Householder worked in 1989	938	532	13	17	229	1 200	980	—	30
With related children under 18 years	495	372	7	11	136	700	541	—	25
With related children under 5 years	229	153	—	6	58	332	211	—	8
Married-couple families	925	508	13	12	262	1 079	994	—	30
Householder worked in 1989	800	412	13	12	200	984	938	—	30
With related children under 18 years	403	252	7	6	122	510	496	—	25
With related children under 5 years	173	122	—	6	52	238	179	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	96	116	—	5	33	218	48	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	70	99	—	5	26	196	34	—	—
With related children under 18 years	53	99	—	5	14	177	39	—	—
With related children under 5 years	22	31	—	—	6	94	26	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	723	395	7	—	122	1 063	256	—	20
Nonfamily householder	568	309	7	—	103	785	190	—	7
65 years and over	136	68	—	—	46	99	71	—	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 982	2 342	57	60	1 125	4 893	3 659	—	138
Persons under 18 years	893	671	15	25	283	1 189	1 169	—	35
Related children under 18 years	893	671	15	25	279	1 167	1 156	—	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	621	475	15	12	196	785	899	—	27
Persons 65 years and over	422	260	—	—	138	327	224	—	17
Persons 75 years and over	178	118	—	—	25	106	70	—	7
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	40	37	—	—	38	56	15	—	—
Percent below poverty level	3.6	5.7	—	—	12.8	4.3	1.4	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	26	25	—	—	17	49	15	—	—
With related children under 18 years	35	24	—	—	17	56	15	—	—
With related children under 5 years	12	6	—	—	9	36	15	—	—
Married-couple families	13	7	—	—	30	—	3	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	7	—	—	9	—	3	—	—
With related children under 18 years	13	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	27	30	—	—	8	56	12	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	18	—	—	8	49	12	—	—
With related children under 18 years	22	24	—	—	8	56	12	—	—
With related children under 5 years	12	6	—	—	—	36	12	—	—
Unrelated individuals	169	63	—	—	43	211	51	—	—
Nonfamily householder	106	46	—	—	39	122	24	—	—
65 years and over	31	26	—	—	9	28	24	—	—
Persons	289	173	—	—	154	366	80	—	—
Percent below poverty level	7.3	7.4	—	—	13.7	7.5	2.2	—	—
Persons under 18 years	60	60	—	—	41	103	23	—	—
Related children under 18 years	60	60	—	—	37	99	11	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	48	43	—	—	18	66	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	31	32	—	—	48	28	24	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	19	26	—	—	7	—	13	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	102	91	—	—	86	105	26	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	415	216	—	—	174	453	182	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	895	573	—	—	303	957	333	—	14

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Can.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	20	133	175	103	56	61	439	109
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	9	16	—	—	—	28	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	8	—	—	14	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	15	13	7	9	—	102	17
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	31	7	5	9	18	49	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	72	12	22	5	137	6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	34	49	29	10	7	71	36
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	20	11	9	6	7	25	8
\$100,000 or more	5	24	7	33	—	24	10	14
Median (dollars)	62 854	52 798	43 472	68 774	43 214	76 383	38 125	51 001
Mean (dollars)	95 225	68 139	48 252	109 922	44 568	106 125	39 049	58 658
Families	20	113	161	95	56	61	365	87
Median income (dollars)	62 854	62 009	42 102	71 178	43 214	76 383	40 031	54 798
Males 15 years and over, with income	25	165	226	103	56	61	522	115
Median income (dollars)	31 607	31 094	25 132	50 194	30 294	59 144	17 813	27 554
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.0	69.1	66.8	73.8	67.9	60.7	48.3	66.1
Median income (dollars)	32 143	35 909	31 607	54 444	31 618	84 395	35 192	29 167
Females 15 years and over, with income	21	96	143	110	61	70	401	113
Median income (dollars)	3 750	9 722	11 635	11 125	7 083	13 125	11 622	14 531
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.6	38.5	58.7	26.4	47.5	25.7	40.1	56.6
Median income (dollars)	31 250	21 250	16 974	21 458	21 250	36 250	17 596	22 045
Per capita income (dollars)	26 811	24 124	15 500	35 919	16 499	33 625	13 638	18 207
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	20	133	175	103	56	61	439	109
With earnings	20	124	169	90	47	55	397	93
Mean earnings (dollars)	87 900	67 152	48 340	105 270	42 854	108 138	35 408	59 628
With Social Security income	8	22	23	22	18	18	81	39
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 000	7 239	5 855	14 531	11 575	8 916	8 509	6 243
With public assistance income	8	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 000	—	—	—	—	—	5 215	—
With retirement income	8	8	6	9	18	—	47	6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 000	1 870	3 190	29 000	4 290	—	6 669	11 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	95 225	77 204	46 696	117 966	44 568	106 125	42 164	69 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	124 708	106 471	52 456	115 773	43 090	107 953	34 220	92 003
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 000	70 524	42 695	121 560	45 524	100 982	48 574	49 139
Married-couple families (dollars)	95 225	84 941	46 696	117 966	44 568	114 124	43 065	69 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	124 708	106 471	52 456	115 773	43 090	119 515	38 925	92 003
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 000	78 913	42 695	121 560	45 524	100 982	45 597	49 139
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	32 800	26 123	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	32 800	23 762	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 630	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	20	113	161	95	56	61	365	87
Householder worked in 1989	12	106	145	90	38	50	331	82
With related children under 18 years	12	31	66	59	22	45	172	51
With related children under 5 years	—	21	14	14	15	7	75	31
Married-couple families	20	96	161	95	56	55	274	87
Householder worked in 1989	12	96	145	90	38	44	240	82
With related children under 18 years	12	21	66	59	22	39	104	51
With related children under 5 years	—	11	14	14	15	7	44	31
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	6	50	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	6	50	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	6	44	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	32	18	8	—	—	129	22
Nonfamily householder	—	20	14	8	—	—	74	22
65 years and over	—	9	—	8	—	—	7	22
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	66	371	542	313	148	193	1 225	350
Persons under 18 years	20	74	144	119	31	62	284	109
Related children under 18 years	20	74	144	119	31	62	284	109
Related children 5 to 17 years	20	43	119	96	7	56	186	71
Persons 65 years and over	17	27	45	49	18	13	114	39
Persons 75 years and over	—	7	13	19	9	—	43	27
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	16	—	—	—	20	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	9.9	—	—	—	5.5	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	16	—	—	—	20	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	6	—	—	—	20	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Married-couple families	—	—	16	—	—	—	14	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	16	—	—	—	14	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	6	—	—	—	14	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	10	—	—	—	—	43	—
Nonfamily householder	—	5	—	—	—	—	17	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	—	10	43	—	—	—	128	—
Percent below poverty level	—	2.7	7.9	—	—	—	10.4	—
Persons under 18 years	—	—	7	—	—	—	49	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	7	—	—	—	49	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	7	—	—	—	23	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	5	—	—	—	—	20	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	10	43	—	—	—	173	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	26	64	38	—	—	258	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 050	1 269	1 301	1 000	720	936	1 085	1 762
Less than \$5,000	46	36	50	20	22	34	32	47
\$5,000 to \$9,999	54	114	100	86	33	42	62	126
\$10,000 to \$14,999	80	104	112	75	30	62	97	137
\$15,000 to \$24,999	230	270	251	185	55	159	141	352
\$25,000 to \$34,999	245	279	294	190	123	146	199	265
\$35,000 to \$49,999	230	266	224	285	178	195	277	445
\$50,000 to \$74,999	139	143	225	117	232	230	220	316
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	39	34	18	20	40	31	55
\$100,000 or more	11	18	11	24	27	28	26	19
Median (dollars)	29 565	29 320	29 151	32 500	43 816	36 302	35 523	33 203
Mean (dollars)	32 008	32 248	32 960	34 411	45 768	41 719	38 363	35 077
Families	864	982	1 012	797	598	798	898	1 303
Median income (dollars)	30 846	31 969	33 194	35 375	46 389	40 132	38 684	38 012
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 096	1 232	1 283	1 030	909	1 043	1 112	2 109
Median income (dollars)	20 238	20 780	20 599	21 667	20 710	22 261	23 292	17 266
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.9	61.2	55.7	58.8	53.9	58.1	58.1	45.8
Median income (dollars)	24 306	26 164	25 550	27 169	30 100	30 896	29 477	29 658
Females 15 years and over, with income	900	1 134	1 158	930	788	913	996	2 139
Median income (dollars)	9 271	9 299	9 494	9 145	12 313	9 298	11 082	6 854
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.9	37.9	35.7	35.6	39.8	36.8	43.8	26.2
Median income (dollars)	15 833	16 949	17 238	17 983	21 513	20 617	17 794	16 535
Per capita income (dollars)	11 742	11 529	12 558	12 117	15 518	13 962	13 847	11 159
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 050	1 269	1 301	1 000	720	936	1 085	1 762
With earnings	861	1 027	1 050	846	641	846	938	1 450
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 042	33 370	32 042	33 848	42 832	40 171	38 077	34 530
With Social Security income	296	356	416	149	153	153	255	510
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 041	7 709	7 788	7 201	9 938	8 102	8 187	7 984
With public assistance income	31	36	71	87	19	7	24	82
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 403	2 132	2 548	3 524	3 015	4 295	3 195	4 791
With retirement income	89	190	203	118	104	101	119	222
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 314	6 389	6 541	6 112	6 467	9 241	8 197	7 978
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	33 573	36 247	37 195	37 362	48 614	42 873	42 490	40 047
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 922	37 456	37 943	37 932	49 228	43 235	44 910	37 475
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 093	34 836	36 584	36 853	48 054	42 485	40 316	42 803
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 027	37 222	38 888	37 542	49 845	43 898	44 062	41 599
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 552	39 266	41 502	39 616	51 217	44 972	46 584	40 673
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 698	34 921	36 917	35 618	48 575	42 707	41 729	42 484
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 787	24 236	17 766	29 775	39 599	32 409	27 622	25 359
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 421	21 435	12 816	20 034	35 013	16 298	25 138	21 162
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 500	29 721	28 374	35 620	40 873	45 451	29 060	33 637
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	864	982	1 012	797	598	798	898	1 303
Householder worked in 1989	692	833	846	691	543	686	770	1 158
With related children under 18 years	388	537	466	390	291	430	429	688
With related children under 5 years	116	237	175	140	93	159	132	318
Married-couple families	815	897	914	717	547	740	820	1 129
Householder worked in 1989	651	765	778	619	502	630	698	1 004
With related children under 18 years	362	481	403	354	263	405	394	563
With related children under 5 years	102	223	160	134	93	155	130	282
Female householder, no husband present	27	71	66	40	23	38	60	107
Householder worked in 1989	19	54	40	36	23	38	54	95
With related children under 18 years	16	49	46	20	11	19	26	74
With related children under 5 years	9	11	12	2	—	—	2	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	246	337	342	289	166	180	214	587
Nonfamily householder	186	287	289	203	122	138	187	459
65 years and over	98	168	171	115	28	40	84	240
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 895	3 554	3 394	2 879	2 045	2 783	2 995	4 714
Persons under 18 years	788	1 091	889	839	543	796	838	1 368
Related children under 18 years	774	1 091	889	829	539	789	838	1 368
Related children 5 to 17 years	618	811	668	647	399	612	665	1 003
Persons 65 years and over	406	412	537	307	190	183	329	600
Persons 75 years and over	185	193	206	113	75	43	127	281
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	40	62	36	32	22	49	32	43
Percent below poverty level	4.6	6.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	6.1	3.6	3.3
Householder worked in 1989	25	46	15	9	22	41	30	37
With related children under 18 years	26	40	29	19	13	32	21	37
With related children under 5 years	11	21	16	8	—	15	11	18
Married-couple families	26	46	20	24	16	37	23	18
Householder worked in 1989	12	34	9	3	16	31	21	16
With related children under 18 years	12	24	13	11	7	20	20	14
With related children under 5 years	1	12	5	8	—	11	11	8
Female householder, no husband present	11	16	16	3	6	8	9	20
Householder worked in 1989	10	12	6	1	6	8	9	16
With related children under 18 years	11	16	16	3	6	8	1	18
With related children under 5 years	7	9	11	—	—	—	—	7
Unrelated individuals	71	62	58	66	7	41	41	128
Nonfamily householder	42	47	54	31	3	26	34	64
65 years and over	32	31	46	20	—	7	21	43
Persons	211	267	176	165	71	216	168	267
Percent below poverty level	7.3	7.5	5.2	5.7	3.5	7.8	5.6	5.7
Persons under 18 years	79	87	62	47	27	83	57	79
Related children under 18 years	65	87	62	37	23	78	57	77
Related children 5 to 17 years	51	61	39	26	2	52	39	50
Persons 65 years and over	41	55	60	25	7	27	27	47
Persons 75 years and over	13	38	35	16	2	4	10	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	64	54	55	66	47	106	23	76
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	347	417	291	259	105	333	227	337
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	787	959	805	827	286	537	557	1 033

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	163 299	163 299	103 956	6 239	1 325
Native	161 648	161 648	102 653	6 121	1 312
Foreign born	1 651	1 651	1 303	118	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	289	289	236	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	151 976	151 976	96 852	5 714	1 276
Speak a language other than English	4 779	4 779	3 494	255	39
Do not speak English "very well"	1 344	1 344	958	57	-
In linguistically isolated households	447	447	385	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	41 967	41 967	26 048	1 618	127
Preprimary school	3 447	3 447	2 170	177	8
Public school	2 150	2 150	1 304	102	-
Elementary or high school	26 474	26 474	15 847	997	97
Public school	24 055	24 055	14 162	859	88
College	12 046	12 046	8 031	444	22
Public college	8 051	8 051	5 605	365	22
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	105 366	105 366	67 869	3 929	1 042
Less than 9th grade	5 654	5 654	3 657	136	200
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 033	10 033	6 683	446	278
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36 877	36 877	22 270	899	339
Some college, no degree	20 236	20 236	13 207	782	123
Associate degree	9 803	9 803	6 134	337	40
Bachelor's degree	16 819	16 819	11 641	874	50
Graduate or professional degree	5 944	5 944	4 277	455	12
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.1	85.1	84.8	85.2	54.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.6	21.6	23.5	33.8	6.0
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 162	1 162	1 099	1 148	1 158
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	151 976	151 976	96 852	5 714	1 276
Same house	83 849	83 849	50 868	2 734	617
Different house in United States	67 596	67 596	45 647	2 953	653
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	29 559	29 559	23 783	1 481	343
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12 509	12 509	4 531	331	89
Different MSA/PMSA	14 277	14 277	9 819	756	70
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 251	11 251	7 514	385	151
Abroad	531	531	337	27	6
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	84 574	84 574	53 825	3 096	464
Car, truck, or van	76 901	76 901	49 157	2 752	323
Drove alone	68 411	68 411	43 793	2 386	229
Carpooled	8 490	8 490	5 364	366	94
Public transportation	1 154	1 154	1 032	119	29
Other means	3 603	3 603	2 219	182	88
Worked at home	2 916	2 916	1 417	43	24
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	14.8	14.6	18.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	79 292	79 292	50 419	2 929	421
Central city	65 397	65 397	46 031	2 706	377
Outside central city	13 895	13 895	4 388	223	44
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 282	5 282	3 406	167	43
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	127 130	127 130	81 959	4 664	1 180
In labor force	90 507	90 507	57 672	3 328	549
Employed	85 563	85 563	54 348	3 117	481
Unemployed	4 795	4 795	3 230	193	68
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.8	12.4
Females 16 years and over	66 817	66 817	43 717	2 471	637
Employed	40 429	40 429	26 245	1 443	201
Unemployed	1 954	1 954	1 294	89	21
With own children under 6 years	9 797	9 797	6 112	389	59
In labor force	7 036	7 036	4 400	254	42
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 200	11 200	6 733	371	42
In labor force	9 191	9 191	5 614	278	22
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 700	9 700	5 940	270	56
Not enrolled in school	1 562	1 562	1 047	81	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	590	590	433	32	11
Not high school graduate	517	517	343	-	20
Employed	185	185	107	-	9
Unemployed	93	93	72	-	-
Not in labor force	239	239	164	-	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	97 488	97 488	62 006	3 543	537
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	74 522	74 522	47 157	2 755	327
50 to 52 weeks	57 673	57 673	36 357	2 073	225
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	106 331	106 331	67 517	3 951	712
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 809	2 809	1 842	141	44
With a mobility limitation	1 565	1 565	1 003	72	29
In labor force	477	477	292	26	15
With a self-care limitation	1 895	1 895	1 274	115	30
With a work disability	6 746	6 746	4 530	422	151
In labor force	3 386	3 386	2 198	192	56
Prevented from working	2 604	2 604	1 798	162	55
No work disability	99 585	99 585	62 987	3 529	561
In labor force	84 580	84 580	53 808	3 008	459
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 914	18 914	13 105	686	407
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 999	2 999	2 098	128	123
With a mobility limitation	2 353	2 353	1 626	70	117
With a self-care limitation	1 605	1 605	1 154	101	65

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	85 563	85 563	54 348	3 117	481
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10 054	10 054	6 641	394	25
Professional specialty occupations	12 847	12 847	8 649	719	11
Technicians and related support occupations	3 393	3 393	2 134	100	18
Sales occupations	11 051	11 051	7 269	419	36
Administrative support occupations including clerical	14 373	14 373	9 512	387	58
Private household occupations	246	246	140	—	—
Protective service occupations	1 087	1 087	726	58	13
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 649	9 649	6 214	363	161
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 545	1 545	284	13	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9 336	9 336	5 628	249	25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 413	5 413	3 426	239	83
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 051	3 051	1 746	69	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners helpers and laborers	3 518	3 518	1 979	107	30
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	63 776	63 776	42 134	2 415	748
Less than \$5,000	2 509	2 509	1 883	143	143
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 981	4 981	3 542	131	276
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 097	5 097	3 464	191	99
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 057	11 057	7 260	461	119
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11 244	11 244	7 428	402	54
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14 105	14 105	9 141	424	52
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10 556	10 556	6 553	411	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 392	2 392	1 596	78	—
\$100,000 or more	1 835	1 835	1 267	174	—
Median (dollars)	32 294	32 294	31 661	30 820	8 643
Mean (dollars)	38 362	38 362	37 997	51 779	13 608
Families	44 293	44 293	27 790	1 633	263
Median income (dollars)	38 374	38 374	38 137	40 320	19 153
Per capita income (dollars)	15 132	15 132	15 570	19 956	7 728
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	63 776	63 776	42 134	2 415	748
With earnings	52 875	52 875	34 243	2 022	378
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 614	38 614	38 505	53 659	15 365
With Social Security income	16 061	16 061	11 203	531	416
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 380	8 380	8 558	8 385	6 601
With public assistance income	3 367	3 367	2 450	197	135
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 273	4 273	4 218	3 908	3 750
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	44 828	44 828	45 363	63 652	20 896
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 676	44 676	44 671	59 468	16 867
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 556	48 556	49 916	75 026	23 414
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 634	50 634	51 736	75 497	21 884
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 000	21 000	20 748	23 626	14 688
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 784	16 784	17 050	16 710	11 008
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	44 293	44 293	27 790	1 633	263
Householder worked in 1989	37 280	37 280	22 855	1 338	159
With related children under 18 years	21 790	21 790	13 382	777	119
With related children under 5 years	8 940	8 940	5 627	371	43
Married-couple families	37 690	37 690	23 106	1 266	150
Householder worked in 1989	31 942	31 942	19 176	1 074	85
With related children under 18 years	17 577	17 577	10 401	555	64
With related children under 5 years	7 392	7 392	4 544	276	10
Female householder, no husband present	5 014	5 014	3 624	300	81
Householder worked in 1989	4 004	4 004	2 822	218	47
With related children under 18 years	3 382	3 382	2 413	210	44
With related children under 5 years	1 263	1 263	895	83	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	25 784	25 784	19 230	1 196	578
Nonfamily householder	19 483	19 483	14 344	782	485
65 years and over	6 625	6 625	4 814	278	281
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	159 118	159 118	101 403	6 203	1 251
Persons under 18 years	39 900	39 900	24 114	1 651	174
Related children under 18 years	39 633	39 633	23 954	1 651	168
Related children 5 to 17 years	28 475	28 475	16 932	1 137	119
Persons 65 years and over	18 914	18 914	13 105	686	407
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	2 357	2 357	1 643	172	72
Percent below poverty level	5.3	5.3	5.9	10.5	27.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 516	1 516	995	89	38
With related children under 18 years	1 826	1 826	1 288	124	57
With related children under 5 years	917	917	655	61	39
Married-couple families	897	897	542	59	33
Householder worked in 1989	562	562	320	43	12
With related children under 18 years	523	523	324	20	18
With related children under 5 years	257	257	166	20	6
Female householder, no husband present	1 290	1 290	959	104	33
Householder worked in 1989	858	858	600	46	20
With related children under 18 years	1 171	1 171	855	104	33
With related children under 5 years	594	594	433	41	33
Unrelated individuals	5 325	5 325	4 091	291	256
Nonfamily householder	2 998	2 998	2 230	99	187
65 years and over	1 144	1 144	769	57	111
Persons	12 395	12 395	8 974	833	464
Percent below poverty level	7.8	7.8	8.8	13.4	37.1
Persons under 18 years	3 685	3 685	2 558	220	99
Related children under 18 years	3 450	3 450	2 409	220	93
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 315	2 315	1 585	132	50
Persons 65 years and over	1 454	1 454	926	89	117
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 636	4 636	3 477	251	152
Persons below 25 percent of poverty level	17 144	17 144	12 240	1 089	600

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	3 247	3 247	3 119	839	401
Native	3 164	3 164	3 036	839	401
Foreign born	83	83	83	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 820	2 820	2 693	712	377
Speak a language other than English	192	192	192	26	7
Do not speak English "very well"	89	89	89	20	-
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 338	1 338	1 258	352	139
Preprimary school	114	114	107	8	28
Public school	92	92	85	8	28
Elementary or high school	833	833	828	298	91
Public school	829	829	824	298	91
College	391	391	323	46	20
Public college	235	235	211	46	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 498	1 498	1 440	371	242
Less than 9th grade	102	102	102	13	44
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	243	243	226	133	31
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	486	486	486	82	111
Some college, no degree	418	418	394	113	43
Associate degree	76	76	59	12	13
Bachelor's degree	125	125	125	18	-
Graduate or professional degree	48	48	48	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.0	77.0	77.2	60.6	69.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.5	11.5	12.0	4.9	-
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 454	1 454	1 470	1 662	1 634
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 820	2 820	2 693	712	377
Same house	1 031	1 031	1 012	193	256
Different house in United States	1 723	1 723	1 615	519	121
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 086	1 086	1 055	379	103
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	42	42	42	36	-
Different MSA/PMSA	459	459	396	45	18
Not in an MSA/PMSA	136	136	122	59	-
Abroad	66	66	66	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 036	1 036	957	172	113
Car, truck, or van	876	876	809	158	97
Drove alone	699	699	641	86	90
Carpooled	177	177	168	72	7
Public transportation	72	72	72	3	6
Other means	88	88	76	11	10
Worked at home	-	-	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	15.9	16.1	15.7	18.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	979	979	900	146	113
Central city	860	860	793	146	82
Outside central city	119	119	107	-	31
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	57	57	57	26	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	2 161	2 161	2 046	476	285
In labor force	1 393	1 393	1 294	284	159
Employed	1 081	1 081	1 002	178	134
Unemployed	304	304	284	106	25
Percent of civilian labor force	21.9	21.9	22.1	37.3	15.7
Females 16 years and over	1 015	1 015	988	274	155
Employed	446	446	427	79	64
Unemployed	122	122	122	53	11
With own children under 6 years	202	202	202	72	20
In labor force	127	127	127	39	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	180	180	180	69	24
In labor force	123	123	123	34	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	336	336	324	72	20
Not enrolled in school	39	39	39	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	8	8	-	-
Not high school graduate	9	9	9	-	-
Employed	9	9	9	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 582	1 582	1 483	278	164
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 098	1 098	1 050	196	121
50 to 52 weeks	584	584	565	80	71
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 925	1 925	1 818	436	216
With a mobility or self-care limitation	179	179	179	86	27
With a mobility limitation	86	86	86	15	21
In labor force	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	107	107	107	78	6
With a work disability	202	202	202	22	63
In labor force	30	30	30	-	17
Prevented from working	160	160	160	22	34
No work disability	1 723	1 723	1 616	414	153
In labor force	1 346	1 346	1 247	284	142
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	136	136	136	34	69
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	39	39	12	15
With a mobility limitation	26	26	26	6	8
With a self-care limitation	30	30	30	6	15

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 081	1 081	1 002	178	134
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	96	96	81	19	6
Professional specialty occupations	182	182	164	12	18
Technicians and related support occupations	29	29	29	—	—
Sales occupations	107	107	83	—	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	190	190	183	68	28
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	6	6	6	—	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	188	188	182	35	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	64	64	64	21	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	138	138	138	14	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	30	30	30	9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51	51	42	—	21
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	967	967	942	184	169
Less than \$5,000	165	165	165	27	34
\$5,000 to \$9,999	148	148	136	46	47
\$10,000 to \$14,999	98	98	98	18	18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	157	157	144	33	24
\$25,000 to \$34,999	158	158	158	43	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999	125	125	125	—	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87	87	87	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	9	9	5	—
\$100,000 or more	20	20	20	12	—
Median (dollars)	19 602	19 602	20 161	15 119	10 729
Mean (dollars)	25 088	25 088	25 437	24 273	16 422
Families	557	557	557	155	87
Median income (dollars)	20 903	20 903	20 903	12 721	11 979
Per capita income (dollars)	7 592	7 592	7 685	5 103	6 792
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	967	967	942	184	169
With earnings	796	796	771	135	103
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 161	27 161	27 655	26 752	19 100
With Social Security income	183	183	183	49	82
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 463	5 463	5 463	7 787	4 792
With public assistance income	216	216	216	76	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 490	3 490	3 490	4 209	1 435
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	25 534	25 534	25 534	15 361	19 116
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 961	24 961	24 961	15 518	9 173
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 478	32 478	32 478	14 136	22 844
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 123	35 123	35 123	15 113	19 636
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 796	15 796	15 796	15 323	17 328
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 229	13 229	13 229	15 757	4 911
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All income levels in 1989					
Families	557	557	557	155	87
Householder worked in 1989	454	454	454	103	75
With related children under 18 years	422	422	422	135	45
With related children under 5 years	211	211	211	65	18
Married-couple families	290	290	290	56	43
Householder worked in 1989	228	228	228	24	35
With related children under 18 years	203	203	203	50	11
With related children under 5 years	99	99	99	32	—
Female householder, no husband present	233	233	233	92	39
Householder worked in 1989	192	192	192	72	35
With related children under 18 years	197	197	197	85	34
With related children under 5 years	105	105	105	33	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	744	744	666	129	104
Nonfamily householder	410	410	385	29	82
65 years and over	62	62	62	9	53
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 067	3 067	2 959	821	390
Persons under 18 years	1 234	1 234	1 221	403	115
Related children under 18 years	1 203	1 203	1 190	395	115
Related children 5 to 17 years	788	788	776	275	96
Persons 65 years and over	136	136	136	34	69
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	192	192	192	76	32
Percent below poverty level	34.5	34.5	34.5	49.0	36.8
Householder worked in 1989	132	132	132	49	28
With related children under 18 years	173	173	173	70	27
With related children under 5 years	105	105	105	42	11
Married-couple families	60	60	60	31	6
Householder worked in 1989	29	29	29	12	6
With related children under 18 years	54	54	54	25	6
With related children under 5 years	42	42	42	25	—
Female householder, no husband present	127	127	127	45	21
Householder worked in 1989	98	98	98	37	17
With related children under 18 years	119	119	119	45	21
With related children under 5 years	63	63	63	17	11
Unrelated individuals	330	330	280	35	37
Nonfamily householder	168	168	156	21	29
65 years and over	29	29	29	9	20
Persons	1 253	1 253	1 203	415	144
Percent below poverty level	40.9	40.9	40.7	50.5	36.9
Persons under 18 years	611	611	611	259	58
Related children under 18 years	580	580	580	251	58
Related children 5 to 17 years	343	343	343	163	46
Persons 65 years and over	35	35	35	15	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	597	597	579	269	77
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 388	1 388	1 332	447	200

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 478	1 478	1 119
Native	486	486	333
Foreign born	992	992	786
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	135	135	110
Persons 5 years and over	1 361	1 361	1 062
Speak a language other than English	949	949	754
Do not speak English "very well"	509	509	417
In linguistically isolated households	319	319	280
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	625	625	426
Preprimary school	32	32	21
Public school	16	16	5
Elementary or high school	336	336	237
Public school	319	319	220
College	257	257	168
Public college	87	87	68
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	732	732	616
Less than 9th grade	96	96	90
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	103	103	70
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	95	95	76
Some college, no degree	125	125	110
Associate degree	48	48	43
Bachelor's degree	130	130	101
Graduate or professional degree	135	135	126
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.8	72.8	74.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.2	36.2	36.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 178	1 178	1 297
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 361	1 361	1 062
Same house	564	564	423
Different house in United States	413	413	325
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	280	280	248
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12	12	—
Different MSA/PMSA	95	95	51
Not in an MSA/PMSA	26	26	26
Abroad	384	384	314
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	721	721	579
Car, truck, or van	572	572	465
Drove alone	357	357	273
Carpooled	215	215	192
Public transportation	30	30	16
Other means	106	106	85
Worked at home	13	13	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	14.1	13.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	658	658	525
Central city	574	574	483
Outside central city	84	84	42
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	63	63	54
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 092	1 092	853
In labor force	787	787	621
Employed	728	728	586
Unemployed	59	59	35
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	7.5	5.6
Females 16 years and over	512	512	362
Employed	330	330	247
Unemployed	29	29	5
With own children under 6 years	79	79	38
In labor force	63	63	30
With own children 6 to 17 years only	104	104	96
In labor force	78	78	78
Persons 16 to 19 years	161	161	111
Not enrolled in school	5	5	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	779	779	619
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	585	585	474
50 to 52 weeks	403	403	363
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 047	1 047	814
With a mobility or self-care limitation	81	81	73
With a mobility limitation	16	16	8
In labor force	8	8	8
With a self-care limitation	73	73	65
With a work disability	44	44	30
In labor force	16	16	10
Prevented from working	28	28	20
No work disability	1 003	1 003	784
In labor force	767	767	607
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	37	37	31
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	728	728	586
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	78	78	58
Professional specialty occupations -----	181	181	165
Technicians and related support occupations -----	35	35	21
Sales occupations -----	47	47	26
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	86	86	63
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	148	148	126
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	22	22	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	99	99	75
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	32	32	32
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	347	347	294
less than \$5,000 -----	45	45	35
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	59	59	53
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	13	13	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	20	20	12
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	56	56	49
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	72	72	57
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	39	39	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	37	37	37
\$100,000 or more -----	6	6	6
Median (dollars) -----	31 492	31 492	31 667
Mean (dollars) -----	34 352	34 352	35 705
Families -----	218	218	190
Median income (dollars) -----	35 833	35 833	31 875
Per capita income (dollars) -----	9 633	9 633	10 681
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	347	347	294
With earnings -----	292	292	249
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	38 704	38 704	39 854
With Social Security income -----	27	27	21
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 101	5 101	4 741
With public assistance income -----	14	14	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 675	3 675	3 675
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	39 295	39 295	39 487
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 739	42 739	41 931
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	42 049	42 049	41 508
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	45 822	45 822	45 685
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	12 036	12 036	14 083
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	8 516	8 516	8 516
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families -----	218	218	190
Householder worked in 1989 -----	171	171	149
With related children under 18 years -----	125	125	103
With related children under 5 years -----	43	43	28
Married-couple families -----	198	198	176
Householder worked in 1989 -----	166	166	144
With related children under 18 years -----	111	111	89
With related children under 5 years -----	38	38	23
Female householder, no husband present -----	20	20	14
Householder worked in 1989 -----	5	5	5
With related children under 18 years -----	14	14	14
With related children under 5 years -----	5	5	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	234	234	209
Nonfamily householder -----	129	129	104
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 351	1 351	1 039
Persons under 18 years -----	432	432	288
Related children under 18 years -----	432	432	288
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	315	315	231
Persons 65 years and over -----	37	37	31
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	50	50	44
Percent below poverty level -----	22.9	22.9	23.2
Householder worked in 1989 -----	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years -----	26	26	26
With related children under 5 years -----	12	12	12
Married-couple families -----	39	39	39
Householder worked in 1989 -----	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years -----	21	21	21
With related children under 5 years -----	7	7	7
Female householder, no husband present -----	11	11	5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	5	5	5
With related children under 5 years -----	5	5	5
Unrelated individuals -----	89	89	79
Nonfamily householder -----	56	56	46
65 years and over -----	—	—	—
Persons -----	295	295	218
Percent below poverty level -----	21.8	21.8	21.0
Persons under 18 years -----	95	95	59
Related children under 18 years -----	95	95	59
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	59	59	30
Persons 65 years and over -----	13	13	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	102	102	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	315	315	238

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 333	1 333	1 032
Native	1 172	1 172	901
Foreign born	161	161	131
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	24	24	17
Persons 5 years and over	1 184	1 184	919
Speak a language other than English	344	344	283
Do not speak English "very well"	128	128	111
In linguistically isolated households	55	55	48
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	601	601	463
Preprimary school	46	46	41
Public school	36	36	31
Elementary or high school	422	422	313
Public school	374	374	265
College	133	133	109
Public college	105	105	84
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	592	592	464
Less than 9th grade	57	57	45
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	73	73	64
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	202	202	158
Some college, no degree	108	108	87
Associate degree	57	57	41
Bachelor's degree	80	80	63
Graduate or professional degree	15	15	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.0	78.0	76.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.0	16.0	14.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	985	985	978
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 184	1 184	919
Same house	619	619	464
Different house in United States	503	503	413
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	298	298	282
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	67	67	36
Different MSA/PMSA	77	77	57
Not in an MSA/PMSA	61	61	38
Abroad	62	62	42
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	524	524	396
Car, truck, or van	469	469	347
Drive alone	388	388	289
Carpooled	81	81	58
Public transportation	14	14	8
Other means	41	41	41
Worked at home	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	14.4	12.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	494	494	380
Central city	428	428	336
Outside central city	66	66	44
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	30	30	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	822	822	646
In labor force	589	589	461
Employed	534	534	406
Unemployed	55	55	55
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	9.3	11.9
Females 16 years and over	431	431	364
Employed	247	247	210
Unemployed	30	30	30
With own children under 6 years	57	57	49
In labor force	24	24	24
With own children 6 to 17 years only	90	90	70
In labor force	66	66	48
Persons 16 to 19 years	114	114	77
Not enrolled in school	21	21	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	6	6
Not high school graduate	4	4	4
Employed	4	4	4
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	620	620	474
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	462	462	349
50 to 52 weeks	325	325	257
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	741	741	574
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	26	26
With a mobility limitation	18	18	18
In labor force	5	5	5
With a self-care limitation	13	13	13
With a work disability	34	34	24
In labor force	15	15	5
Prevented from working	19	19	19
No work disability	707	707	550
In labor force	574	574	456
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	81	81	72
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	13	13
With a mobility limitation	13	13	13
With a self-care limitation	6	6	6

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	534	534	406
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	62	62	55
Professional specialty occupations	35	35	9
Technicians and related support occupations	33	33	33
Sales occupations	19	19	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	74	74	48
Private household occupations	11	11	11
Protective service occupations	21	21	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	128	128	117
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	36	36	30
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	69	69	50
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	20	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	26	15
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	364	364	310
less than \$5,000	34	34	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999	54	54	47
\$10,000 to \$14,999	55	55	48
\$15,000 to \$24,999	64	64	55
\$25,000 to \$34,999	52	52	47
\$35,000 to \$49,999	54	54	40
\$50,000 to \$74,999	34	34	28
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17	17	17
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	22 685	22 685	22 870
Mean (dollars)	26 094	26 094	25 938
Families	223	223	198
Median income (dollars)	27 687	27 687	24 722
Per capita income (dollars)	8 495	8 495	8 425
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	364	364	310
With earnings	306	306	259
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 557	27 557	27 140
With Social Security income	75	75	68
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 888	6 888	6 856
With public assistance income	56	56	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 101	3 101	3 101
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	30 316	30 316	29 384
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 003	29 003	27 385
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 589	35 589	35 135
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 069	38 069	37 860
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 157	15 157	15 157
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 838	6 838	6 838
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	223	223	198
Householder worked in 1989	187	187	162
With related children under 18 years	152	152	132
With related children under 5 years	64	64	49
Married-couple families	141	141	116
Householder worked in 1989	120	120	95
With related children under 18 years	102	102	82
With related children under 5 years	36	36	21
Female householder, no husband present	55	55	55
Householder worked in 1989	46	46	46
With related children under 18 years	38	38	38
With related children under 5 years	21	21	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	204	204	150
Nonfamily householder	141	141	112
65 years and over	27	27	20
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 333	1 333	1 032
Persons under 18 years	563	563	431
Related children under 18 years	563	563	431
Related children 5 to 17 years	414	414	318
Persons 65 years and over	81	81	72
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	49	49	40
Percent below poverty level	22.0	22.0	20.2
Householder worked in 1989	44	44	35
With related children under 18 years	49	49	40
With related children under 5 years	37	37	28
Married-couple families	9	9	—
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	—
With related children under 18 years	9	9	—
With related children under 5 years	9	9	—
Female householder, no husband present	33	33	33
Householder worked in 1989	28	28	28
With related children under 18 years	33	33	33
With related children under 5 years	21	21	21
Unrelated individuals	79	79	60
Nonfamily householder	42	42	36
65 years and over	6	6	6
Persons	282	282	241
Percent below poverty level	21.2	21.2	23.4
Persons under 18 years	134	134	121
Related children under 18 years	134	134	121
Related children 5 to 17 years	58	58	52
Persons 65 years and over	6	6	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	144	144	133
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	356	356	302

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	162 391	162 391	103 258
Native	160 819	160 819	102 015
Foreign born	1 572	1 572	1 243
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	276	276	230
Persons 5 years and over	151 157	151 157	96 214
Speak a language other than English	4 603	4 603	3 348
Do not speak English "very well"	1 267	1 267	894
In linguistically isolated households	408	408	353
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	41 583	41 583	25 743
Preprimary school	3 423	3 423	2 151
Public school	2 136	2 136	1 295
Elementary or high school	26 176	26 176	15 610
Public school	23 805	23 805	13 973
College	11 984	11 984	7 982
Public college	7 999	7 999	5 563
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	104 935	104 935	67 541
Less than 9th grade	5 612	5 612	3 627
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 969	9 969	6 628
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36 736	36 736	22 163
Some college, no degree	20 162	20 162	13 148
Associate degree	9 762	9 762	6 109
Bachelor's degree	16 750	16 750	11 589
Graduate or professional degree	5 944	5 944	4 277
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.2	85.2	84.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.6	21.6	23.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 163	1 163	1 100
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	151 157	151 157	96 214
Same house	83 386	83 386	50 531
Different house in United States	67 263	67 263	45 360
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	29 365	29 365	23 590
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12 467	12 467	4 500
Different MSA/PMSA	14 218	14 218	9 780
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 213	11 213	7 490
Abroad	508	508	323
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	84 202	84 202	53 556
Car, truck, or van	76 555	76 555	48 914
Drove alone	68 111	68 111	43 583
Carpooled	8 444	8 444	5 331
Public transportation	1 154	1 154	1 032
Other means	3 577	3 577	2 193
Worked at home	2 916	2 916	1 417
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	14.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	78 933	78 933	50 154
Central city	65 091	65 091	45 797
Outside central city	13 842	13 842	4 357
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 269	5 269	3 402
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	126 562	126 562	81 531
In labor force	90 099	90 099	57 367
Employed	85 181	85 181	54 069
Unemployed	4 769	4 769	3 204
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	5.6
Females 16 years and over	66 514	66 514	43 465
Employed	40 248	40 248	26 096
Unemployed	1 935	1 935	1 275
With own children under 6 years	9 760	9 760	6 083
In labor force	7 022	7 022	4 386
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 142	11 142	6 690
In labor force	9 151	9 151	5 587
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 619	9 619	5 885
Not enrolled in school	1 544	1 544	1 029
Unemployed or not in labor force	584	584	427
Near high school graduate	513	513	339
Employed	181	181	103
Unemployed	93	93	72
Not in labor force	239	239	164
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	97 035	97 035	61 674
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	74 186	74 186	46 920
50 to 52 weeks	57 442	57 442	36 180
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	105 828	105 828	67 145
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 791	2 791	1 824
With a mobility limitation	1 547	1 547	985
In labor force	472	472	287
With a self-care limitation	1 890	1 890	1 269
With a work disability	6 717	6 717	4 506
In labor force	3 376	3 376	2 193
Prevented from working	2 585	2 585	1 779
No work disability	99 111	99 111	62 639
In labor force	84 182	84 182	53 508
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 849	18 849	13 049
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 992	2 992	2 091
With a mobility limitation	2 346	2 346	1 619
With a self-care limitation	1 605	1 605	1 151

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	85 181	85 181	54 069
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9 997	9 997	6 591
Professional specialty occupations	12 830	12 830	8 649
Technicians and related support occupations	3 369	3 369	2 110
Sales occupations	11 034	11 034	7 259
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14 313	14 313	9 467
Private household occupations	241	241	135
Protective service occupations	1 078	1 078	717
Service occupations, except protective and household	9 575	9 575	6 146
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 545	1 545	284
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9 309	9 309	5 607
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 351	5 351	3 383
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 036	3 036	1 746
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 503	3 503	1 975
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	63 530	63 530	41 927
Less than \$5,000	2 502	2 502	1 876
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 937	4 937	3 505
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 060	5 060	3 434
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 004	11 004	7 216
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11 197	11 197	7 386
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14 070	14 070	9 111
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10 535	10 535	6 538
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 390	2 390	1 594
\$100,000 or more	1 835	1 835	1 267
Median (dollars)	32 338	32 338	31 718
Mean (dollars)	38 414	38 414	38 063
Families	44 147	44 147	27 669
Median income (dollars)	38 423	38 423	38 212
Per capita income (dollars)	15 168	15 168	15 618
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	63 530	63 530	41 927
With earnings	52 665	52 665	34 065
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 666	38 666	38 578
With Social Security income	16 002	16 002	11 151
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 383	8 383	8 561
With public assistance income	3 330	3 330	2 413
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 292	4 292	4 244
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	44 880	44 880	45 442
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 750	44 750	44 782
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 601	48 601	49 983
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 704	50 704	51 836
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 983	20 983	20 722
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 824	16 824	17 107
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	43 724	43 710	27 415
Householder worked in 1989	36 774	36 771	22 542
With related children under 18 years	21 617	21 596	13 310
With related children under 5 years	8 864	8 802	5 586
Married-couple families	37 214	37 194	22 783
Householder worked in 1989	31 553	31 532	18 933
With related children under 18 years	17 405	17 358	10 306
With related children under 5 years	7 317	7 259	4 490
Female householder, no husband present	4 994	4 993	3 634
Householder worked in 1989	3 951	3 971	2 805
With related children under 18 years	3 396	3 407	2 446
With related children under 5 years	1 266	1 258	912
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	25 454	25 462	18 932
Nonfamily householder	19 170	19 178	14 066
65 years and over	6 449	6 470	4 659
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	158 001	157 995	100 560
Persons under 18 years	39 798	39 798	24 037
Related children under 18 years	39 549	39 549	23 895
Related children 5 to 17 years	28 369	28 369	16 842
Persons 65 years and over	18 580	18 625	12 805
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	2 388	2 391	1 680
Percent below poverty level	5.4	5.4	6.1
Householder worked in 1989	1 508	1 516	999
With related children under 18 years	1 870	1 863	1 344
With related children under 5 years	941	929	691
Married-couple families	906	899	560
Householder worked in 1989	553	545	320
With related children under 18 years	550	542	360
With related children under 5 years	276	268	194
Female householder, no husband present	1 338	1 329	1 004
Householder worked in 1989	876	882	621
With related children under 18 years	1 205	1 196	892
With related children under 5 years	610	602	452
Unrelated individuals	5 399	5 411	4 134
Nonfamily householder	3 038	3 050	2 258
65 years and over	1 127	1 134	756
Persons	12 585	12 600	9 101
Percent below poverty level	8.0	8.0	9.1
Persons under 18 years	3 704	3 704	2 549
Related children under 18 years	3 487	3 487	2 418
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 329	2 329	1 582
Persons 65 years and over	1 417	1 432	887
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 713	4 706	3 522
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 207	17 269	12 263

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County					
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Marion city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units	68 357	68 357	45 473	7 998	1 558	2 138	3 976	1 520	1 743	1 317
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 192	1 192	685	269	94	45	126	7	59	90
1985 to 1988	2 867	2 867	1 676	447	230	121	423	59	40	90
1980 to 1984	3 621	3 621	2 021	643	240	219	429	124	168	152
1970 to 1979	14 274	14 274	8 601	1 673	533	996	1 832	210	335	287
1960 to 1969	13 790	13 790	9 079	2 307	267	432	862	566	569	269
1950 to 1959	11 509	11 509	8 342	1 261	112	279	168	255	215	202
1940 to 1949	4 548	4 548	3 585	317	26	36	30	49	76	50
1939 or earlier	16 556	16 556	11 484	1 081	56	10	106	250	281	177
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	862	862	708	37	—	30	13	—	26	4
1 bedroom	8 529	8 529	6 406	1 037	179	296	188	206	340	252
2 bedrooms	19 261	19 261	13 572	1 977	480	949	863	412	422	468
3 bedrooms	28 342	28 342	17 976	3 808	644	703	1 696	769	710	487
4 bedrooms	9 601	9 601	5 911	952	216	142	1 115	115	167	90
5 or more bedrooms	1 762	1 762	900	187	39	18	101	18	78	16
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	980	980	961	19	5	—	53	—	—	133
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	160	160	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Vacant condominium housing units	164	164	155	9	9	—	—	—	—	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	68 034	68 034	45 352	7 985	1 554	2 128	3 968	1 516	1 738	1 317
Source of water, public system or private company	59 871	59 871	44 927	7 916	1 179	2 088	2 909	1 501	1 698	1 263
Sewage disposal, public sewer	59 967	59 967	44 840	7 887	1 171	2 121	2 957	1 491	1 700	1 240
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	333	333	76	27	7	—	2	—	7	13
Owner-occupied housing units	78	78	14	20	7	—	—	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units	63	63	50	7	—	—	2	—	7	—
Occupied housing units	65 501	65 501	43 674	7 772	1 519	2 079	3 847	1 494	1 688	1 259
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	52 615	52 615	39 414	6 950	1 348	1 725	3 170	1 362	1 357	1 179
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 184	4 184	343	27	72	16	194	—	22	6
Electricity	4 951	4 951	2 973	617	36	175	364	117	221	60
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 708	1 708	86	7	26	18	30	—	4	7
All other fuels	1 793	1 793	680	139	31	112	76	15	66	7
No fuel used	250	250	178	32	6	33	13	—	18	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4 741	4 741	3 942	372	57	39	20	47	117	31
1	19 580	19 580	14 294	2 297	458	735	778	417	513	573
2	27 083	27 083	17 604	3 529	678	858	1 994	740	677	447
3 or more	14 097	14 097	7 834	1 574	326	447	1 055	290	381	208
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	46 140	46 140	29 346	5 725	1 229	1 279	2 996	1 129	1 024	765
1989 to March 1990	4 493	4 493	2 860	643	210	185	366	105	100	53
1985 to 1988	10 886	10 886	6 969	1 516	430	329	955	331	215	218
1980 to 1984	6 379	6 379	3 959	790	240	210	559	163	115	93
1970 to 1979	11 368	11 368	6 856	1 302	167	363	842	266	297	191
1969 or earlier	13 014	13 014	8 702	1 474	182	192	274	264	297	210
Renter-occupied housing units	19 361	19 361	14 328	2 047	290	800	851	365	664	494
1989 to March 1990	8 490	8 490	6 403	1 091	165	337	358	180	308	275
1985 to 1988	6 963	6 963	5 202	611	80	351	347	106	242	154
1980 to 1984	2 190	2 190	1 568	195	33	75	90	28	98	41
1970 to 1979	1 361	1 361	934	103	12	37	41	36	16	7
1969 or earlier	357	357	221	47	—	—	15	15	—	17
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 351	1 351	1 009	127	69	45	22	20	44	19
Householder 65 years and over	13 921	13 921	9 938	1 342	185	214	403	221	279	334
Owner-occupied housing units	11 025	11 025	7 807	1 053	172	187	296	187	177	240
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	49	49	25	7	—	—	2	—	—	7
No telephone in unit	96	96	58	10	8	10	—	—	10	—
No vehicle available	2 835	2 835	2 286	238	26	27	14	27	73	25
Complete plumbing facilities	65 360	65 360	43 610	7 745	1 512	2 079	3 845	1 494	1 681	1 246
1.00 or less persons per room	64 604	64 604	43 088	7 674	1 497	2 055	3 799	1 477	1 681	1 246
1.01 or more persons per room	756	756	522	71	15	24	46	17	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	141	141	64	27	7	—	2	—	7	13
1.00 or less persons per room	128	128	57	27	—	—	2	—	7	13
1.01 or more persons per room	13	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 026	44 026	44 380	43 023	45 312	35 542	56 727	50 682	47 059	52 755
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 981	22 981	22 908	21 113	19 515	25 057	29 135	24 232	20 137	25 311
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 014	6 014	4 397	590	187	186	164	47	147	105
Owner-occupied housing units	1 898	1 898	1 141	244	135	36	55	15	37	39
Renter-occupied housing units	4 116	4 116	3 256	346	52	150	109	32	110	66

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Linn County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 105
All housing units	1 225	3 587	4 267	1 268	2 366	1 736	1 073	1 642	775
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	37	158	102	57	37	4	6	86	32
1985 to 1988	83	430	209	6	91	14	51	179	42
1980 to 1984	78	176	225	62	30	95	105	332	52
1970 to 1979	222	1 261	1 417	301	262	281	488	420	188
1960 to 1969	124	1 291	1 583	185	448	453	302	166	109
1950 to 1959	407	198	579	247	736	528	65	349	91
1940 to 1949	152	8	77	69	362	181	18	50	44
1939 or earlier	122	65	75	341	400	180	38	60	217
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	23	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	244	228	453	212	49	158	21	71	9
2 bedrooms	442	789	996	402	448	483	239	807	125
3 bedrooms	401	1 644	2 042	409	1 099	842	602	696	409
4 bedrooms	103	776	719	173	664	184	182	55	174
5 or more bedrooms	12	150	57	62	106	69	29	13	58
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	9	387	23	122	66	—	—	38	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	6	—	—	43	3	—	—	5	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	16	—	74	12	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 225	3 587	4 267	1 258	2 366	1 736	1 073	1 642	775
Source of water, public system or private company	1 225	3 440	4 105	1 078	2 298	1 613	707	1 364	40
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 225	3 378	4 097	1 078	2 268	1 574	730	1 377	27
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 175	3 524	4 196	1 140	2 317	1 702	1 061	1 602	710
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	945	3 203	3 471	1 021	2 263	1 577	909	1 205	3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	63	126	8	6	12	96	114	37
Electricity	224	168	520	106	48	94	50	177	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	32	16	—	—	7	6	30	13
All other fuels	—	45	55	5	—	12	—	76	9
No fuel used	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	129	75	206	87	132	131	—	56	1
1	563	852	1 013	361	557	485	205	493	11
2	356	1 644	1 984	456	1 171	675	511	746	28
3 or more	127	953	993	236	457	411	345	307	30
Vehicles per household	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	667	2 974	3 015	819	2 133	1 334	1 004	1 130	57
1989 to March 1990	45	452	313	64	184	172	118	211	3
1985 to 1988	124	873	642	217	488	273	254	325	12
1980 to 1984	77	518	360	141	273	110	179	168	6
1970 to 1979	186	735	953	169	503	334	347	155	22
1969 or earlier	235	396	747	228	685	445	106	271	13
Renter-occupied housing units	508	550	1 181	321	184	368	57	472	13
1989 to March 1990	307	372	520	124	63	130	42	368	3
1985 to 1988	131	157	437	119	87	134	10	83	2
1980 to 1984	54	21	148	46	14	81	5	21	2
1970 to 1979	12	—	60	32	13	18	—	—	3
1969 or earlier	4	—	16	—	7	5	—	—	1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	28	30	—	13	—	17	4	44	—
Householder 65 years and over	338	520	745	349	749	442	114	219	9
Owner-occupied housing units	222	513	442	287	738	337	114	215	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	85	38	181	62	108	111	—	12	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 175	3 524	4 187	1 140	2 317	1 702	1 061	1 602	70
1.00 or less persons per room	1 155	3 504	4 155	1 134	2 309	1 687	1 044	1 570	70
1.01 or more persons per room	20	20	32	6	8	15	17	32	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 225	55 662	44 241	84 197	64 443	49 598	40 066	34 566	48 70
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 739	34 463	26 343	22 600	41 998	22 618	34 420	16 218	34 72
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	119	134	315	100	72	96	68	317	3
Owner-occupied housing units	31	58	65	35	72	40	55	52	2
Renter-occupied housing units	88	76	250	65	—	56	13	265	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County							
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 191	1 161	—	—	2 349	80	273	1 204	2 239	3 455
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	26	27	—	—	55	—	3	37	—	158
1985 to 1988.....	122	63	—	—	177	—	45	83	19	409
1980 to 1984.....	95	74	—	—	247	31	59	78	15	176
1970 to 1979.....	262	275	—	—	1 182	9	131	222	162	1 234
1960 to 1969.....	189	205	—	—	600	11	8	124	579	1 255
1950 to 1959.....	159	140	—	—	88	—	16	393	1 176	179
1940 to 1949.....	56	33	—	—	—	—	—	152	192	8
1939 or earlier.....	282	344	—	—	—	29	11	115	96	36
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	13	2	—	—	13	—	—	23	—	—
1 bedroom.....	61	56	—	—	118	25	52	244	392	202
2 bedrooms.....	223	223	—	—	560	22	190	429	664	776
3 bedrooms.....	537	614	—	—	923	33	31	393	1 063	1 609
4 bedrooms.....	267	220	—	—	699	—	—	103	109	735
5 or more bedrooms.....	90	46	—	—	36	—	—	12	11	133
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	53	—	119	9	—	387
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	16
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 171	1 159	—	—	2 349	80	273	1 204	2 239	3 455
Source of water, public system or private company.....	251	446	—	—	2 318	80	273	1 204	2 222	3 415
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	417	456	—	—	2 322	80	273	1 204	2 233	3 378
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 134	1 090	—	—	2 284	80	263	1 154	2 191	3 392
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	224	582	—	—	2 053	55	254	924	1 850	3 125
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	498	177	—	—	17	—	—	6	—	32
Electricity.....	124	75	—	—	176	25	9	224	247	168
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	122	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
All other fuels.....	166	80	—	—	25	—	—	—	72	45
No fuel used.....	—	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	22	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	40	23	—	—	15	—	5	129	174	75
1.....	130	199	—	—	488	40	162	557	786	831
2.....	470	505	—	—	1 255	20	68	348	892	1 599
3 or more.....	494	363	—	—	526	20	28	120	339	887
Vehicles per household.....	2.5	2.3	—	—	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	957	902	—	—	1 641	55	161	652	1 288	2 863
1989 to March 1990.....	88	50	—	—	175	—	—	45	79	452
1985 to 1988.....	288	175	—	—	569	26	70	124	291	859
1980 to 1984.....	135	140	—	—	316	5	29	77	122	503
1970 to 1979.....	240	277	—	—	475	4	49	171	262	702
1969 or earlier.....	206	260	—	—	106	20	13	235	534	347
Renter-occupied housing units.....	177	188	—	—	643	25	102	502	903	529
1989 to March 1990.....	69	32	—	—	278	18	33	307	404	364
1985 to 1988.....	42	86	—	—	268	7	52	125	345	144
1980 to 1984.....	8	34	—	—	66	—	17	54	97	21
1970 to 1979.....	55	14	—	—	31	—	—	12	57	—
1969 or earlier.....	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	11	9	—	—	11	—	—	28	31	21
Householder 65 years and over.....	106	217	—	—	237	4	137	338	428	500
Owner-occupied housing units.....	99	177	—	—	153	4	116	222	341	493
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No vehicle available.....	5	16	—	—	12	—	5	85	91	38
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 121	1 081	—	—	2 284	80	263	1 154	2 191	3 392
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 101	1 079	—	—	2 263	80	263	1 134	2 184	3 372
1.01 or more persons per room.....	20	2	—	—	21	—	—	20	7	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	47 754	40 852	—	—	58 286	195 676	31 903	36 023	35 235	55 076
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 556	23 885	—	—	30 724	9 490	30 825	22 677	25 986	35 099
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	87	67	—	—	73	9	13	119	163	126
Owner-occupied housing units.....	52	34	—	—	15	—	8	31	36	58
Renter-occupied housing units.....	35	33	—	—	58	9	5	88	127	68

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
All housing units	4 086	2 764	1 480	1 789	1 627	1 136	2 312	2 855	1 791	1 111
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	94	58	—	6	—	53	37	32	33	—
1985 to 1988	189	249	—	11	4	6	91	37	—	—
1980 to 1984	204	295	5	18	7	53	30	23	—	—
1970 to 1979	1 350	805	76	190	108	262	250	77	123	184
1960 to 1969	1 557	747	63	180	183	173	448	35	290	52
1950 to 1959	572	266	280	433	520	198	728	165	187	148
1940 to 1949	77	72	121	281	393	69	336	209	265	102
1939 or earlier	43	272	935	670	412	322	392	2 277	893	625
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	9	17	12	12	10	—	43	64	119
1 bedroom	446	330	139	437	173	212	49	359	392	595
2 bedrooms	966	780	640	787	511	398	421	615	663	228
3 bedrooms	1 980	1 246	574	389	746	325	1 079	1 184	492	151
4 bedrooms	672	356	89	149	161	152	657	476	153	14
5 or more bedrooms	22	43	21	15	24	39	106	178	27	4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	23	25	—	—	—	122	66	45	45	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	20	—	—	—	43	3	—	31	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	30	—	—	—	74	12	—	13	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	4 086	2 764	1 480	1 789	1 627	1 126	2 312	2 846	1 776	1 095
Source of water, public system or private company	4 049	2 749	1 480	1 789	1 627	1 074	2 298	2 855	1 791	1 111
Sewage disposal, public sewer	4 050	2 728	1 480	1 783	1 627	1 074	2 268	2 828	1 788	1 111
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Occupied housing units	4 015	2 625	1 390	1 720	1 592	1 020	2 263	2 679	1 693	998
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	3 397	2 484	1 320	1 612	1 517	901	2 215	2 542	1 467	812
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	63	7	11	20	12	8	—	13	2	—
Electricity	492	90	31	70	57	106	48	61	154	43
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	21	6	—	—	—	10	7	—
All other fuels	55	33	7	4	6	5	—	53	43	118
No fuel used	8	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	20	25
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	199	93	122	112	121	87	132	354	277	379
1	1 004	658	582	767	546	361	557	973	690	403
2	1 886	1 285	442	594	635	390	1 129	1 001	521	190
3 or more	926	589	244	247	290	182	445	351	205	26
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 851	1 797	967	938	1 213	699	2 095	1 716	883	143
1989 to March 1990	305	213	94	84	101	52	184	125	114	—
1985 to 1988	604	517	181	175	270	180	482	437	205	24
1980 to 1984	353	319	65	93	147	132	267	246	124	20
1970 to 1979	867	321	252	212	285	131	497	396	176	34
1969 or earlier	722	427	375	374	410	204	665	512	264	65
Renter-occupied housing units	1 164	828	423	782	379	321	168	963	810	853
1989 to March 1990	516	433	242	326	175	124	55	408	265	406
1985 to 1988	424	330	79	353	136	119	79	322	345	336
1980 to 1984	148	24	58	47	37	46	14	121	104	98
1970 to 1979	60	34	39	56	25	32	13	78	68	—
1969 or earlier	16	7	5	—	6	—	7	34	28	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	—	75	19	12	13	—	86	71	163
Householder 65 years and over	723	383	341	470	420	316	742	638	438	179
Owner-occupied housing units	420	326	336	391	361	254	731	512	286	47
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	181	62	72	64	88	62	108	177	153	98
Complete plumbing facilities	4 006	2 625	1 385	1 720	1 592	1 020	2 263	2 679	1 685	998
1.00 or less persons per room	3 974	2 616	1 347	1 700	1 578	1 014	2 255	2 573	1 674	971
1.01 or more persons per room	32	9	38	20	14	6	8	106	11	27
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 807	41 389	26 144	34 201	37 194	78 667	64 891	60 990	40 501	23 895
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 304	36 662	20 948	21 910	25 425	22 600	41 297	20 113	18 241	14 186
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	302	94	226	158	72	100	72	420	248	375
Owner-occupied housing units	58	25	87	47	20	35	72	121	32	22
Renter-occupied housing units	244	69	139	111	52	65	—	299	216	353

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29
All housing units	273	160	1 234	1 950	1 392	1 531	1 319	1 032	1 649	2 055
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	4	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	28	—	—	9	11	14	24
1980 to 1984	—	9	—	—	24	57	26	68	82	96
1970 to 1979	15	113	101	128	137	66	171	265	240	254
1960 to 1969	—	—	143	408	278	53	208	82	432	858
1950 to 1959	38	—	40	358	615	307	194	25	522	549
1940 to 1949	17	—	155	139	160	223	97	125	175	166
1939 or earlier	203	38	795	889	178	816	614	447	180	108
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	36	33	47	16	20	8	61	165	—	—
1 bedroom	179	100	348	194	139	218	246	330	158	245
2 bedrooms	31	27	390	582	479	643	507	274	477	678
3 bedrooms	27	—	282	882	614	542	377	201	798	908
4 bedrooms	—	—	153	265	126	109	110	47	164	183
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	14	11	14	11	18	15	52	41
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	17
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	32
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	273	160	1 228	1 944	1 386	1 521	1 314	1 009	1 649	2 040
Source of water, public system or private company	273	160	1 228	1 929	1 383	1 531	1 319	1 026	1 594	2 031
Sewage disposal, public sewer	273	160	1 234	1 950	1 389	1 531	1 314	1 021	1 561	2 046
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	—	—	—	5	10	—	18	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	14	—	—	—	5	10	—	6	—	7
Occupied housing units	240	123	1 155	1 903	1 349	1 454	1 278	916	1 615	1 995
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	149	18	1 081	1 861	1 246	1 399	1 163	635	1 510	1 917
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3	—	—	6	6	9	21	—	12	—
Electricity	32	94	42	11	77	27	77	271	74	69
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
All other fuels	50	11	8	25	5	11	4	6	12	9
No fuel used	—	—	18	—	15	8	13	4	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	111	31	194	150	100	87	217	428	131	164
1	114	63	493	710	457	615	452	279	479	654
2	15	29	386	674	554	515	437	161	653	820
3 or more	—	—	82	369	238	237	172	48	352	357
Vehicles per household	.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	.9	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	14	—	482	1 473	1 049	1 013	714	351	1 254	1 273
1989 to March 1990	—	—	27	130	65	54	39	33	159	76
1985 to 1988	—	—	100	265	169	195	144	39	264	236
1980 to 1984	—	—	104	159	121	112	111	40	98	97
1970 to 1979	—	—	79	307	265	238	128	53	308	275
1969 or earlier	14	—	172	612	429	414	292	186	425	589
Renter-occupied housing units	226	123	673	430	300	441	564	565	361	722
1989 to March 1990	105	62	260	171	135	181	149	174	123	287
1985 to 1988	100	14	270	174	132	159	202	215	134	243
1980 to 1984	13	19	84	36	4	53	128	87	81	82
1970 to 1979	8	28	35	36	29	38	61	73	18	103
1969 or earlier	—	—	24	13	—	10	24	16	5	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	49	10	153	31	28	34	61	28	17	24
Householder 65 years and over	39	52	216	518	422	372	390	425	436	526
Owner-occupied housing units	14	—	155	467	401	351	234	170	331	443
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit	15	5	10	5	—	—	13	6	—	—
No vehicle available	31	27	89	91	91	71	106	270	111	98
Complete plumbing facilities	226	123	1 155	1 903	1 344	1 444	1 278	910	1 615	1 988
1.00 or less persons per room	215	119	1 134	1 879	1 339	1 404	1 245	905	1 600	1 988
1.01 or more persons per room	11	4	21	24	5	—	33	5	15	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	—	—	—	5	10	—	6	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room	14	—	—	—	5	10	—	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 681	—	29 984	34 435	34 207	27 311	32 883	20 279	44 663	35 147
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 286	32 642	15 233	20 589	25 190	19 083	16 247	11 097	22 087	26 132
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	52	—	263	175	106	185	192	310	96	108
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	37	64	58	77	37	56	40	43
Renter-occupied housing units	52	—	226	111	48	108	155	254	56	65

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.					Morton city, Linn County			
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4
All housing units	593	1 538	—	193	3	1 153	328	1 440	2 296
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	86	—	11	—	88	6	7	—
1985 to 1988	13	172	—	85	—	220	40	59	47
1980 to 1984	38	327	—	53	—	227	31	93	37
1970 to 1979	288	411	—	44	3	490	222	201	290
1960 to 1969	181	131	—	—	—	128	29	555	765
1950 to 1959	23	322	—	—	—	—	—	255	605
1940 to 1949	18	33	—	—	—	—	—	49	146
1939 or earlier	32	56	—	—	—	—	—	221	406
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1 bedroom	17	67	—	—	—	144	26	181	146
2 bedrooms	54	780	—	—	—	390	108	390	385
3 bedrooms	343	655	—	126	3	464	128	736	1 300
4 bedrooms	150	23	—	56	—	144	66	115	390
5 or more bedrooms	29	13	—	11	—	11	—	18	68
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	38	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	593	1 538	—	193	3	1 149	328	1 436	2 296
Source of water, public system or private company	564	1 358	—	193	3	1 144	328	1 421	2 296
Sewage disposal, public sewer	570	1 371	—	193	—	1 142	328	1 411	2 296
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	593	1 498	—	193	3	1 122	310	1 414	2 255
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	550	1 175	—	182	—	1 066	216	1 307	2 080
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	20	75	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Electricity	23	164	—	11	—	27	80	92	146
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	70	—	—	3	16	14	15	21
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	49	—	6	—	48	—	47	134
1	87	480	—	6	—	369	117	377	506
2	306	675	—	121	3	545	149	720	1 059
3 or more	200	294	—	60	—	160	44	270	556
Vehicles per household	2.4	1.9	—	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	551	1 030	—	180	—	874	185	1 074	1 976
1989 to March 1990	31	189	—	34	—	165	45	105	160
1985 to 1988	122	308	—	113	—	366	50	305	442
1980 to 1984	120	157	—	22	—	210	24	158	237
1970 to 1979	216	142	—	11	—	100	66	262	428
1969 or earlier	62	234	—	—	—	33	—	244	709
Renter-occupied housing units	42	468	—	13	3	248	125	340	279
1989 to March 1990	27	368	—	7	—	152	68	162	159
1985 to 1988	10	79	—	6	—	69	51	99	42
1980 to 1984	5	21	—	—	3	27	—	28	18
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	36	45
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	44	—	—	—	26	11	20	7
Householder 65 years and over	54	194	—	—	—	95	26	217	549
Owner-occupied housing units	54	194	—	—	—	90	18	183	475
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	5	—	—	—	17	—	27	101
Complete plumbing facilities	593	1 498	—	193	3	1 115	310	1 414	2 255
1.00 or less persons per room	593	1 473	—	193	3	1 100	300	1 397	2 226
1.01 or more persons per room	—	25	—	—	—	15	10	17	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 817	31 948	—	63 366	—	39 472	46 329	43 257	40 353
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 927	16 208	—	42 333	33 140	19 023	19 133	25 316	16 736
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	23	317	—	—	—	119	54	38	140
Owner-occupied housing units	10	52	—	—	—	84	6	15	71
Renter-occupied housing units	13	265	—	—	—	35	48	23	69

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Marion city, Linn County—Con.				Remainder of Linn County				
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units	1 714	1 024	21	22	405	2 138	1 299	—	29
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	59	87	—	22	6	45	65	—	—
1985 to 1988	36	45	—	—	10	121	206	—	4
1980 to 1984	168	87	—	—	13	219	151	—	—
1970 to 1979	314	156	—	—	43	996	428	—	21
1960 to 1969	569	261	—	—	139	432	233	—	—
1950 to 1959	215	172	14	—	112	279	80	—	—
1940 to 1949	72	50	—	—	26	36	30	—	4
1939 or earlier	281	166	7	—	56	10	106	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	26	4	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
1 bedroom	340	200	—	—	35	296	44	—	—
2 bedrooms	415	272	13	4	90	949	195	—	7
3 bedrooms	706	448	8	18	180	703	645	—	4
4 bedrooms	153	84	—	—	72	142	350	—	14
5 or more bedrooms	74	16	—	—	28	18	65	—	4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 709	1 024	21	22	405	2 128	1 291	—	29
Source of water, public system or private company	1 694	990	21	22	35	2 088	263	—	4
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 700	967	21	22	29	2 121	307	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 659	976	21	15	397	2 079	1 253	—	29
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 340	905	21	15	282	1 725	901	—	17
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	6	—	—	65	16	177	—	8
Electricity	221	51	—	—	9	175	108	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	7	—	—	26	18	30	—	4
All other fuels	66	7	—	—	15	112	37	—	—
No fuel used	18	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	117	26	—	—	9	39	5	—	—
1	506	411	6	5	89	735	173	—	7
2	673	365	8	10	133	858	590	—	4
3 or more	363	174	7	—	166	447	485	—	18
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	—	3.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 002	584	15	15	355	1 279	1 170	—	22
1989 to March 1990	100	53	—	15	45	185	146	—	—
1985 to 1988	205	148	—	—	64	329	336	—	10
1980 to 1984	111	50	—	—	30	210	219	—	4
1970 to 1979	289	142	15	—	67	363	301	—	8
1969 or earlier	297	191	—	—	149	192	168	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	657	392	6	—	42	800	83	—	7
1989 to March 1990	308	242	—	—	13	337	12	—	—
1985 to 1988	242	102	6	—	11	351	28	—	—
1980 to 1984	98	24	—	—	6	75	24	—	—
1970 to 1979	9	7	—	—	12	37	4	—	7
1969 or earlier	—	17	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	44	19	—	—	43	45	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	264	191	—	—	90	214	140	—	15
Owner-occupied housing units	169	118	—	—	82	187	125	—	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
No telephone in unit	10	—	—	—	8	10	—	—	—
No vehicle available	73	20	—	—	9	27	2	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 652	963	21	15	397	2 079	1 251	—	29
1.00 or less persons per room	1 652	963	21	15	397	2 055	1 236	—	29
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	24	15	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	7	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 657	56 754	45 003	32 000	59 690	35 542	56 185	—	247 585
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 252	23 876	28 000	—	22 420	25 057	31 883	—	9 384
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	147	92	—	—	68	186	37	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	37	31	—	—	51	36	34	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	110	61	—	—	17	150	3	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16 (pt.)	Troct 28 (pt.)	Troct 30.01 (pt.)	Troct 30.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	20	132	181	132	54	87	480	104
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	8	4	—	—	6	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	21	20	—	—	—	38	7
1980 to 1984.....	6	—	21	9	—	13	67	5
1970 to 1979.....	—	27	67	39	12	41	200	9
1960 to 1969.....	—	36	26	12	—	21	121	35
1950 to 1959.....	14	19	7	49	8	6	42	27
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	—	26	6	—	17
1939 or earlier.....	—	29	32	19	8	—	6	4
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	26	7	—	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	6	13	30	4	27	—	4	4
3 bedrooms.....	8	35	62	84	20	6	185	27
4 bedrooms.....	6	41	47	21	7	44	259	41
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	17	35	23	—	20	32	32
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	20	132	181	132	54	87	480	104
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	25	56	4	—	19	143	6
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	47	4	—	13	160	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	20	132	181	120	54	87	468	104
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	20	78	74	120	48	67	359	30
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	31	63	—	6	—	76	39
Electricity.....	—	—	28	—	—	20	27	13
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	23	16	—	—	—	6	16
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
1.....	—	21	9	—	—	6	118	13
2.....	14	45	98	66	42	22	205	71
3 or more.....	6	66	67	54	12	59	145	13
Vehicles per household.....	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20	111	164	120	38	80	453	100
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	8	12	—	13	87	22
1985 to 1988.....	—	14	38	37	6	9	132	17
1980 to 1984.....	14	15	7	9	6	12	59	11
1970 to 1979.....	—	33	86	38	6	26	131	13
1969 or earlier.....	6	49	25	24	20	20	44	37
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	21	17	—	16	7	15	4
1989 to March 1990.....	—	8	4	—	8	7	15	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	13	13	—	8	—	—	4
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	6	20	22	33	7	6	60	25
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	20	22	33	7	6	60	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Complete plumbing facilities.....	20	132	181	120	54	87	468	104
1.00 or less persons per room.....	20	132	181	120	54	87	451	97
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	103 850	70 789	51 787	116 406	39 795	126 947	37 936	61 533
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	18 448	29 037	—	49 360	50 000	27 399	17 400
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	8	13	—	—	—	45	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	45	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
All housing units	1 267	1 351	1 365	1 077	753	998	1 158	1 856
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	12	—	16	14	10	15	27	10
1985 to 1988	35	15	38	29	42	37	63	58
1980 to 1984	80	56	47	30	52	42	74	72
1970 to 1979	245	329	240	265	188	218	272	360
1960 to 1969	136	170	186	189	109	189	205	165
1950 to 1959	184	179	196	86	91	159	140	228
1940 to 1949	94	57	103	41	44	56	33	73
1939 or earlier	481	545	539	423	217	282	344	890
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	14	9	2	—	—	13	2	47
1 bedroom	119	86	110	57	9	61	56	172
2 bedrooms	272	346	272	209	121	223	223	507
3 bedrooms	573	650	618	518	391	411	611	701
4 bedrooms	231	217	312	235	174	211	220	354
5 or more bedrooms	58	43	51	58	58	79	46	75
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 201	1 317	1 356	1 052	753	978	1 156	1 841
Source of water, public system or private company	353	934	614	408	18	58	443	1 557
Sewage disposal, public sewer	412	904	631	437	5	224	456	1 484
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	112	16	10	21	2	27	9	31
Owner-occupied housing units	6	1	6	—	2	13	9	7
Renter-occupied housing units	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 068	1 282	1 281	1 017	695	941	1 087	1 760
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	287	5	350	5	19	42	582	1 240
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	415	709	482	545	375	498	177	132
Electricity	55	212	171	123	73	113	75	159
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	150	216	225	264	136	122	174	189
All other fuels	161	140	53	80	92	166	77	35
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	43	53	53	38	12	34	23	104
1	165	283	289	180	111	124	199	467
2	460	514	550	392	270	349	502	765
3 or more	400	432	389	407	302	434	363	424
Vehicles per household	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	828	1 014	979	805	564	777	902	1 288
1989 to March 1990	65	58	62	60	21	54	50	102
1985 to 1988	136	190	155	133	120	175	175	325
1980 to 1984	143	170	88	104	66	113	140	210
1970 to 1979	243	320	316	251	223	229	277	279
1969 or earlier	241	276	358	257	134	206	260	372
Renter-occupied housing units	240	268	302	212	131	164	185	472
1989 to March 1990	102	88	69	53	34	62	32	152
1985 to 1988	71	87	141	77	27	36	86	197
1980 to 1984	42	42	51	53	21	8	31	74
1970 to 1979	23	32	38	29	31	55	14	42
1969 or earlier	2	19	3	—	18	3	22	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	19	15	21	7	—	11	9	32
Householder 65 years and over	248	294	370	233	96	106	217	439
Owner-occupied housing units	236	236	295	173	96	99	177	276
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	1	6	—	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	3
No vehicle available	32	43	41	32	6	5	16	91
Complete plumbing facilities	1 058	1 281	1 275	1 017	693	928	1 078	1 753
1.00 or less persons per room	1 048	1 256	1 256	1 007	693	908	1 076	1 739
1.01 or more persons per room	10	25	19	10	—	20	2	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	1	6	—	2	13	9	7
1.00 or less persons per room	10	1	6	—	2	7	9	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 454	34 756	35 953	37 510	49 152	44 138	40 852	38 994
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 150	20 700	20 766	24 450	34 729	27 464	23 735	20 354
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	84	118	90	64	30	87	67	130
Owner-occupied housing units	51	55	45	41	23	52	34	39
Renter-occupied housing units	33	63	45	23	7	35	33	91

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Linn County					
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Marion city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units	38 436	38 436	26 134	4 936	682	644	2 534	925	934	580
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	25 525	25 525	17 045	3 601	561	501	2 221	652	671	408
Less than \$300	805	805	559	94	11	21	13	31	20	28
\$300 to \$399	3 050	3 050	2 201	390	23	77	74	98	75	46
\$400 to \$499	3 775	3 775	2 529	492	48	66	135	93	100	40
\$500 to \$599	4 518	4 518	3 037	630	26	154	208	111	140	109
\$600 to \$799	7 146	7 146	4 702	1 158	114	118	737	237	178	89
\$800 to \$999	3 341	3 341	1 933	577	203	48	535	49	123	66
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 195	2 195	1 562	223	117	17	391	27	31	22
\$1,500 to \$1,999	445	445	335	29	19	—	94	6	—	4
\$2,000 or more	250	250	187	8	—	—	34	—	4	—
Median (dollars)	614	614	606	632	863	537	787	591	600	582
Not mortgaged	12 911	12 911	9 089	1 335	121	143	313	273	263	172
Less than \$100	159	159	107	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
\$100 to \$199	4 654	4 654	3 410	398	50	71	70	96	68	63
\$200 to \$299	6 290	6 290	4 217	799	63	64	139	151	174	97
\$300 to \$399	1 331	1 331	970	112	6	8	87	26	15	—
\$400 to \$499	188	188	145	8	2	—	7	—	6	—
\$500 or more	289	289	240	6	—	—	10	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	220	220	218	227	216	201	266	226	229	210
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	7 004	7 004	5 057	715	67	73	119	115	150	90
Less than 20 percent	2 519	2 519	1 877	215	16	28	25	35	55	40
20 to 24 percent	986	986	721	122	—	7	—	22	26	13
25 to 29 percent	706	706	491	79	—	—	6	19	16	6
30 to 34 percent	463	463	300	39	—	18	14	17	—	—
35 percent or more	2 179	2 179	1 571	240	42	7	61	22	47	24
Not computed	151	151	97	20	9	7	8	—	6	7
Median	24.6	24.6	24.2	25.7	50.0+	23.6	37.3	25.1	23.3	20.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 409	9 409	6 613	1 091	92	153	327	178	231	160
Less than 20 percent	5 726	5 726	4 105	568	47	106	124	85	125	92
20 to 24 percent	1 595	1 595	1 142	181	13	—	47	29	29	41
25 to 29 percent	999	999	639	161	43	39	72	23	37	5
30 to 34 percent	614	614	392	131	11	8	18	34	29	18
35 percent or more	475	475	335	50	21	—	66	7	11	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	16.4	19.3	19.7	16.7	24.2	20.7	18.8	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 085	10 085	6 639	1 480	169	248	625	390	259	127
Less than 20 percent	7 351	7 351	4 942	1 000	100	198	331	289	149	101
20 to 24 percent	1 804	1 804	1 125	364	30	14	179	56	69	12
25 to 29 percent	621	621	371	113	39	36	99	26	20	—
30 to 34 percent	198	198	125	45	—	—	14	19	9	10
35 percent or more	111	111	76	16	—	—	2	—	12	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	15.9	15.6	17.5	18.4	16.5	19.5	16.3	18.8	14.5
\$50,000 or more	11 938	11 938	7 825	1 650	354	170	1 463	242	294	203
Less than 20 percent	10 418	10 418	6 838	1 496	264	170	1 120	236	277	171
20 to 24 percent	1 088	1 088	669	137	73	—	225	6	17	32
25 to 29 percent	250	250	187	—	—	—	72	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	122	122	76	17	17	—	35	—	—	—
35 percent or more	39	39	34	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Not computed	21	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.4	16.0	10.0	15.7	10.0	10.8	12.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18 754	18 754	14 287	2 047	270	800	828	365	664	494
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	230	230	191	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199	1 440	1 440	1 232	85	6	—	10	—	59	20
\$200 to \$299	3 234	3 234	2 252	523	147	94	79	88	136	85
\$300 to \$399	6 003	6 003	4 162	820	52	485	253	170	280	142
\$400 to \$499	4 403	4 403	3 611	348	49	178	251	47	124	154
\$500 to \$599	1 832	1 832	1 594	121	6	14	147	23	21	50
\$600 to \$749	765	765	664	72	4	20	29	29	15	19
\$750 to \$999	340	340	284	20	—	—	50	—	—	10
\$1,000 or more	42	42	33	9	—	—	7	—	—	9
No cash rent	465	465	264	43	6	9	2	8	23	5
Median (dollars)	371	371	383	340	294	363	418	335	338	398
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 885	4 885	3 904	477	51	126	111	36	172	79
Less than 20 percent	106	106	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	252	252	212	13	—	—	—	—	7	6
25 to 29 percent	383	383	270	43	—	—	10	—	29	—
30 to 34 percent	301	301	238	31	7	—	—	—	13	11
35 percent or more	3 459	3 459	2 806	367	38	78	89	36	111	49
Not computed	384	384	279	23	6	48	12	—	12	13
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 942	4 942	3 565	681	133	225	141	113	224	153
Less than 20 percent	569	569	411	75	13	21	3	16	26	15
20 to 24 percent	881	881	535	176	70	57	27	30	42	18
25 to 29 percent	1 218	1 218	864	185	24	61	25	19	69	51
30 to 34 percent	912	912	721	84	13	29	46	15	21	20
35 percent or more	1 235	1 235	983	152	13	57	40	23	61	49
Not computed	127	127	51	9	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median	28.9	28.9	29.7	27.3	23.8	27.8	31.7	26.8	28.0	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 227	5 227	3 826	628	57	283	308	167	165	164
Less than 20 percent	3 307	3 307	2 332	456	42	185	149	116	139	86
20 to 24 percent	1 265	1 265	994	104	7	78	142	26	14	70
25 to 29 percent	337	337	256	32	2	20	13	17	—	8
30 to 34 percent	154	154	131	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	45	45	41	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Not computed	119	119	72	19	6	—	—	8	5	—
Median	18.2	18.2	18.5	17.1	14.7	18.2	20.2	17.5	16.4	19.7
\$35,000 or more	3 700	3 700	2 992	261	29	166	268	49	103	98
Less than 20 percent	3 427	3 427	2 765	250	29	166	235	49	97	98
20 to 24 percent	128	128	115	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	22	22	22	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	103	103	70	11	—	—	2	—	6	—
Median	12.8	12.8	13.1	12.0	12.6	10.9	13.7	11.4	11.7	12.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 28	Tract 30.01	Tract 30.02	Tract 105
Specified owner-occupied housing units	625	2 299	2 685	645	2 056	1 253	734	474	352
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	365	1 836	2 080	416	1 161	872	495	301	225
Less than \$300	7	—	73	7	21	18	9	19	—
\$300 to \$399	56	75	280	16	135	96	43	40	11
\$400 to \$499	95	214	238	21	99	122	42	47	23
\$500 to \$599	32	150	374	44	147	194	114	94	30
\$600 to \$799	148	515	690	69	247	267	211	78	40
\$800 to \$999	12	352	263	83	150	78	42	17	66
\$1,000 to \$1,499	15	383	148	89	210	74	34	6	55
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	14	22	73	10	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	18	—	65	79	13	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	571	774	617	914	735	603	625	544	824
Not mortgaged	260	463	605	229	895	381	239	173	127
Less than \$100	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	102	57	77	35	161	144	36	82	28
\$200 to \$299	120	207	395	105	395	204	166	80	76
\$300 to \$399	27	149	107	18	204	25	37	11	23
\$400 to \$499	—	13	13	35	30	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	37	13	31	105	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	213	287	256	263	260	219	253	204	235
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	127	128	240	91	399	229	60	103	62
Less than 20 percent	38	30	54	30	94	58	31	45	18
20 to 24 percent	25	14	30	6	57	47	8	11	5
25 to 29 percent	6	8	—	5	33	33	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	10	16	23	10	43	32	9	—	11
35 percent or more	48	53	133	40	155	48	12	47	21
Not computed	—	7	—	—	17	11	—	—	—
Median	25.4	32.7	37.3	32.2	30.8	25.6	19.8	23.0	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	188	312	598	98	481	328	163	116	42
Less than 20 percent	116	123	358	64	354	144	73	44	24
20 to 24 percent	46	84	75	7	56	56	58	44	10
25 to 29 percent	17	34	45	6	36	44	20	28	8
30 to 34 percent	—	52	82	6	9	52	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	19	38	15	26	32	12	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	22.0	17.0	14.5	14.5	21.8	20.7	21.6	18.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	187	585	872	97	376	259	288	134	104
Less than 20 percent	146	314	588	63	318	220	218	122	55
20 to 24 percent	41	153	194	17	41	28	53	12	27
25 to 29 percent	—	55	69	—	12	5	11	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	18	21	17	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	—	45	—	—	5	6	6	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	19.2	16.4	17.0	13.9	15.6	16.7	12.3	18.5
\$50,000 or more	123	1 274	975	359	800	437	223	121	144
Less than 20 percent	108	1 082	898	315	633	409	201	121	109
20 to 24 percent	—	134	57	33	65	15	13	—	31
25 to 29 percent	15	43	14	11	45	6	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	9	6	—	30	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Median	11.8	14.6	12.4	12.4	13.5	11.7	10.5	11.3	13.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	508	528	1 181	321	168	357	57	459	54
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	14	—	53	—	—	12	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	16	6	138	19	—	45	—	29	—
\$200 to \$299	54	—	65	41	—	34	3	20	17
\$300 to \$399	108	73	140	125	28	95	—	156	13
\$400 to \$499	187	227	558	62	65	89	23	105	6
\$500 to \$599	87	141	183	18	19	56	14	108	9
\$600 to \$749	17	51	36	—	4	14	—	22	—
\$750 to \$999	12	20	—	37	12	7	13	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	13	10	8	19	19	5	4	19	9
Median (dollars)	430	470	436	343	465	387	502	419	317
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	120	61	316	89	5	114	—	212	—
Less than 20 percent	7	—	16	—	—	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	49	—	—	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	—	67	—	—	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	—	7	5	—	—	—	15	—
35 percent or more	90	61	166	69	5	72	—	178	—
Not computed	4	—	11	15	—	6	—	19	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	38.2	50.0+	50.0+	43.3	—	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	150	74	204	77	20	98	8	101	5
Less than 20 percent	4	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	6	—	16	3	8	—
25 to 29 percent	48	13	55	19	3	26	—	25	5
30 to 34 percent	17	31	60	12	6	34	—	17	—
35 percent or more	69	30	89	18	11	17	5	51	—
Not computed	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median	33.8	33.9	33.9	27.8	35.5	30.7	42.0	35.3	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	130	139	331	92	62	64	31	108	17
Less than 20 percent	76	41	162	65	34	34	13	44	8
20 to 24 percent	31	64	124	11	17	6	14	35	3
25 to 29 percent	17	17	23	11	—	13	—	15	1
30 to 34 percent	—	17	22	5	7	11	—	—	3
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	14	2
Median	19.2	22.2	20.1	17.9	18.8	19.6	20.2	20.4	14.7
\$35,000 or more	108	254	330	63	81	81	18	38	32
Less than 20 percent	103	234	322	33	55	73	18	38	25
20 to 24 percent	—	10	—	10	4	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	10	8	14	15	—	—	—	7
Median	12.4	12.8	13.8	14.0	14.5	13.0	17.5	14.5	10.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Linn County—Con.		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County							
	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 9 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	738	645	—	—	1 509	13	39	610	1 228	2 205
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	553	389	—	—	1 402	13	16	350	737	1 769
Less than \$300	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	—
\$300 to \$399	24	18	—	—	35	—	—	56	186	75
\$400 to \$499	94	50	—	—	87	—	—	80	161	214
\$500 to \$599	50	73	—	—	133	—	8	32	195	133
\$600 to \$799	125	162	—	—	486	—	—	148	141	504
\$800 to \$999	132	59	—	—	331	—	8	12	30	344
\$1,000 to \$1,499	99	18	—	—	265	13	—	15	—	371
\$1,500 to \$1,999	15	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	110
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	18
Median (dollars)	741	648	—	—	785	1 125	675	600	499	770
Not mortgaged	185	256	—	—	107	—	23	260	491	436
Less than \$100	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
\$100 to \$199	60	66	—	—	15	—	—	102	201	52
\$200 to \$299	82	152	—	—	44	—	23	120	263	190
\$300 to \$399	31	36	—	—	31	—	—	27	27	149
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	37
Median (dollars)	225	229	—	—	292	—	248	213	210	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	87	109	—	—	44	—	8	127	208	128
Less than 20 percent	23	59	—	—	—	—	—	38	48	30
20 to 24 percent	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	25	45	14
25 to 29 percent	11	11	—	—	6	—	—	6	32	8
30 to 34 percent	7	5	—	—	2	—	—	10	6	16
35 percent or more	35	28	—	—	28	—	8	48	77	53
Not computed	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.3	19.4	—	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	25.4	26.7	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	137	158	—	—	184	7	5	188	430	282
Less than 20 percent	68	98	—	—	47	—	5	116	275	110
20 to 24 percent	29	26	—	—	31	—	—	46	93	67
25 to 29 percent	21	10	—	—	57	—	—	17	40	34
30 to 34 percent	13	9	—	—	7	—	—	—	22	52
35 percent or more	6	15	—	—	42	7	—	9	—	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.1	14.4	—	—	26.2	50.0+	12.5	15.2	16.7	22.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	156	198	—	—	413	—	4	179	370	585
Less than 20 percent	96	137	—	—	224	—	4	138	319	314
20 to 24 percent	30	49	—	—	118	—	—	41	40	153
25 to 29 percent	30	6	—	—	59	—	—	—	11	55
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	18
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	16.8	—	—	19.3	—	10.0-	13.5	14.0	19.2
\$50,000 or more	358	180	—	—	868	6	22	116	220	1 210
Less than 20 percent	253	168	—	—	670	6	22	101	212	1 033
20 to 24 percent	93	12	—	—	154	—	—	—	8	119
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	19	—	—	15	—	43
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	11.8	—	—	16.0	17.5	10.0-	11.6	10.0-	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	132	123	—	—	643	25	102	502	903	520
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
\$100 to \$199	15	14	—	—	10	—	—	16	23	6
\$200 to \$299	6	27	—	—	62	25	—	48	73	—
\$300 to \$399	23	33	—	—	134	—	46	108	470	73
\$400 to \$499	35	24	—	—	233	—	51	187	214	219
\$500 to \$599	10	10	—	—	131	—	—	87	63	141
\$600 to \$749	2	2	—	—	24	—	—	17	26	51
\$750 to \$999	13	—	—	—	40	—	—	12	25	20
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	28	10	—	—	2	—	5	—	9	10
Median (dollars)	422	341	—	—	446	280	403	433	380	471
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	28	26	—	—	71	16	5	120	156	61
Less than 20 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
20 to 24 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3	6	—	—	10	—	—	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—
35 percent or more	11	12	—	—	49	16	—	90	126	61
Not computed	12	1	—	—	12	—	5	4	19	—
Median	50.0+	34.4	—	—	48.5	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	35	30	—	—	90	9	19	150	261	66
Less than 20 percent	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	9	—
20 to 24 percent	2	14	—	—	13	—	—	8	76	—
25 to 29 percent	13	11	—	—	11	—	10	48	42	13
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—	—	35	—	6	17	67	23
35 percent or more	—	3	—	—	31	—	3	69	67	30
Not computed	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median	25.6	25.5	—	—	33.0	17.5	29.7	33.8	30.3	34.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	38	36	—	—	238	—	36	124	253	139
Less than 20 percent	13	15	—	—	88	—	23	70	199	64
20 to 24 percent	19	13	—	—	142	—	13	31	49	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median	20.8	20.2	—	—	21.1	—	18.9	19.4	17.3	22.2
\$35,000 or more	31	31	—	—	244	—	42	108	233	254
Less than 20 percent	16	27	—	—	211	—	42	103	229	234
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	4	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	10
Median	19.2	12.7	—	—	13.8	—	12.1	12.4	11.6	12.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 547	1 752	895	910	1 145	535	2 037	1 606	755	108
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 964	1 363	473	507	684	340	1 155	1 047	452	57
Less than \$300	73	13	64	51	40	7	21	23	10	6
\$300 to \$399	280	112	114	87	68	16	135	198	46	34
\$400 to \$499	222	96	137	134	107	21	99	128	89	6
\$500 to \$599	364	296	106	76	185	33	141	139	95	6
\$600 to \$799	663	500	46	122	195	69	247	225	168	5
\$800 to \$999	209	233	6	11	53	58	150	143	36	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	139	100	—	26	36	77	210	115	8	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	14	13	—	—	—	11	73	43	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	48	79	33	—	—
Median (dollars)	610	661	460	483	577	865	738	620	588	352
Not mortgaged	583	389	422	403	461	195	882	559	303	51
Less than \$100	—	—	17	29	—	5	—	—	8	8
\$100 to \$199	68	134	231	211	206	35	161	261	116	9
\$200 to \$299	382	228	152	111	217	100	382	151	179	34
\$300 to \$399	107	19	18	34	38	12	204	86	—	—
\$400 to \$499	13	8	—	18	—	22	30	24	—	—
\$500 or more	13	—	4	—	—	21	105	37	—	—
Median (dollars)	257	217	188	186	208	249	262	210	210	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	233	232	367	269	281	78	399	299	109	46
Less than 20 percent	54	94	160	107	113	30	94	127	51	9
20 to 24 percent	30	43	51	31	40	6	57	18	21	—
25 to 29 percent	—	11	36	36	44	5	33	37	13	18
30 to 34 percent	23	8	13	7	5	10	43	17	5	—
35 percent or more	126	76	102	83	74	27	155	82	19	19
Not computed	—	—	5	5	5	—	17	18	—	—
Median	36.7	22.6	22.1	24.0	23.1	28.0	30.8	23.8	20.8	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	598	414	298	289	292	87	474	357	256	22
Less than 20 percent	358	157	187	230	177	64	347	248	170	16
20 to 24 percent	75	92	56	39	53	7	56	44	34	6
25 to 29 percent	45	89	29	13	50	6	36	24	22	—
30 to 34 percent	82	15	20	7	12	6	9	25	17	—
35 percent or more	38	61	6	—	—	4	26	16	13	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	22.7	17.7	13.3	15.3	13.9	14.6	15.9	15.9	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	798	556	174	185	305	86	364	331	277	34
Less than 20 percent	550	311	169	158	242	52	306	275	224	34
20 to 24 percent	168	131	5	27	40	17	41	41	41	—
25 to 29 percent	59	73	—	—	12	—	12	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	21	21	—	—	11	17	—	15	4	—
35 percent or more	—	20	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	18.9	11.8	15.0	14.2	16.5	13.9	14.0	15.4	10.4
\$50,000 or more	918	550	56	167	267	284	800	619	113	6
Less than 20 percent	859	489	56	159	235	240	633	518	113	6
20 to 24 percent	39	50	—	8	32	33	65	69	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	11	—	—	—	11	45	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	30	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Median	12.2	13.9	10.0	10.0	12.2	13.0	13.5	11.7	11.4	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 164	828	423	782	379	321	168	963	810	855
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	53	9	—	3	—	—	—	9	3	16
\$100 to \$199	138	—	43	37	7	19	—	48	58	180
\$200 to \$299	65	9	120	136	25	41	—	294	170	264
\$300 to \$399	134	192	96	337	179	125	28	243	325	257
\$400 to \$499	551	202	107	198	110	62	65	124	158	90
\$500 to \$599	179	188	14	57	52	18	19	115	45	14
\$600 to \$749	36	181	30	8	—	—	4	79	38	30
\$750 to \$999	—	33	—	3	—	37	12	44	8	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
No cash rent	8	14	13	3	6	19	19	7	5	4
Median (dollars)	437	497	353	361	362	343	465	333	349	290
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	310	88	116	140	77	89	5	296	286	493
Less than 20 percent	16	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	5
20 to 24 percent	49	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	36
25 to 29 percent	67	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	38
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	22	—	5	—	—	6	66
35 percent or more	160	60	92	102	71	69	5	262	256	325
Not computed	11	28	18	9	6	15	—	24	15	23
Median	37.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	197	141	102	275	94	77	20	244	233	155
Less than 20 percent	—	—	21	36	—	22	—	36	25	21
20 to 24 percent	—	8	22	49	32	6	—	52	38	31
25 to 29 percent	55	17	15	76	26	19	3	65	92	46
30 to 34 percent	53	51	26	59	13	12	6	33	24	23
35 percent or more	89	58	12	52	23	18	11	58	52	30
Not computed	—	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	2	4
Median	34.1	34.1	26.7	28.4	27.9	27.8	35.5	27.6	27.9	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	331	267	119	232	135	92	62	299	182	137
Less than 20 percent	162	124	79	173	106	65	34	168	121	108
20 to 24 percent	124	101	15	49	22	11	17	63	28	12
25 to 29 percent	23	27	10	4	7	11	—	41	16	9
30 to 34 percent	22	8	15	6	—	5	7	10	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	8
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—
Median	20.1	20.3	18.3	16.9	16.8	17.9	18.8	18.4	17.7	14.4
\$35,000 or more	326	332	86	135	73	63	81	124	109	70
Less than 20 percent	318	308	86	132	73	33	55	113	94	70
20 to 24 percent	—	24	—	3	—	10	4	11	15	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	—	—	—	14	15	—	—	—
Median	13.8	13.4	11.7	12.6	13.5	14.0	14.5	13.6	12.4	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.									
	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8	—	451	1 327	1 027	933	668	331	1 179	1 197
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	—	247	674	536	444	409	106	818	683
Less than \$300	—	—	13	22	16	24	48	23	18	28
\$300 to \$399	—	—	80	127	61	116	75	42	96	79
\$400 to \$499	—	—	79	142	142	158	49	30	122	150
\$500 to \$599	—	—	69	147	134	87	115	11	194	160
\$600 to \$799	—	—	6	176	141	53	102	—	257	172
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	38	42	6	11	—	78	73
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	22	—	—	9	—	53	21
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	446	525	538	439	518	376	589	547
Not mortgaged	8	—	204	653	491	489	259	225	361	514
Less than \$100	—	—	—	6	9	6	8	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	8	—	129	236	178	338	120	195	138	168
\$200 to \$299	—	—	75	379	250	129	119	22	198	296
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	32	54	7	7	8	25	42
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8
Median (dollars)	175	—	184	215	215	179	201	142	217	222
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	—	134	308	298	407	225	188	229	297
Less than 20 percent	—	—	57	132	142	185	90	66	58	124
20 to 24 percent	—	—	17	33	54	68	34	34	47	37
25 to 29 percent	—	—	23	20	9	32	22	28	33	39
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	13	29	13	25	14	32	9
35 percent or more	—	—	30	110	50	109	54	46	48	88
Not computed	—	—	7	—	14	—	—	—	11	—
Median	—	—	21.9	23.3	20.0	21.4	23.3	24.1	25.6	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	171	417	295	295	210	91	316	382
Less than 20 percent	—	—	125	306	224	206	160	73	132	274
20 to 24 percent	—	—	39	64	42	69	26	18	56	34
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	23	10	20	17	—	44	14
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	17	19	—	—	—	52	30
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	32	30
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	13.9	13.5	13.1	15.9	15.3	12.1	22.3	13.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	—	81	356	244	148	131	52	249	325
Less than 20 percent	8	—	81	315	186	148	104	52	210	227
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	36	41	—	12	—	28	80
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	5	11	—	15	—	5	18
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	12.3	12.9	15.7	11.5	14.9	10.0	15.5	16.5
\$50,000 or more	—	—	65	246	190	83	102	—	385	193
Less than 20 percent	—	—	65	235	190	83	102	—	357	181
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	15	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	10.0	—	12.3	12.9	15.7	11.5	14.9	10.0	15.5	16.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	226	123	673	424	300	441	564	559	350	722
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	9	—	—	—	37	26	12	—
\$100 to \$199	61	—	68	16	—	11	136	274	45	7
\$200 to \$299	110	—	306	63	28	80	87	105	34	87
\$300 to \$399	50	20	159	143	129	187	175	50	95	251
\$400 to \$499	—	55	51	98	91	116	88	71	89	261
\$500 to \$599	5	13	44	69	34	14	13	28	56	73
\$600 to \$749	—	11	23	15	14	9	12	—	14	20
\$750 to \$999	—	5	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	10
\$1,000 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	14	7	20	4	21	16	5	5	13
Median (dollars)	235	452	273	385	383	367	310	192	382	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	82	4	226	112	57	106	224	373	114	65
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	26	6	—
20 to 24 percent	19	—	5	—	—	—	30	44	13	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	94	17	—
30 to 34 percent	10	—	9	4	—	—	43	42	—	—
35 percent or more	53	4	199	104	57	85	101	153	72	56
Not computed	—	—	13	4	—	21	4	14	6	9
Median	48.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.0	31.8	43.3	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	56	25	285	113	76	186	137	105	98	245
Less than 20 percent	22	—	100	—	6	—	31	32	—	37
20 to 24 percent	6	—	65	5	6	49	19	12	16	14
25 to 29 percent	—	10	55	33	4	43	38	12	26	80
30 to 34 percent	21	10	21	26	38	25	29	19	34	33
35 percent or more	7	5	44	42	22	69	20	30	17	68
Not computed	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	13
Median	27.5	31.3	23.3	32.9	32.9	30.2	27.4	28.5	30.7	29.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	88	51	125	128	83	109	148	55	64	199
Less than 20 percent	83	4	102	80	58	82	75	34	34	170
20 to 24 percent	—	24	12	29	25	24	58	4	6	22
25 to 29 percent	—	4	11	8	—	—	2	6	13	7
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—	6	—	—	—	6	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	14	—	5	—	—	8	5	—	—
Median	12.5	23.0	16.1	17.9	17.8	14.9	19.5	18.3	19.6	17.3
\$35,000 or more	—	43	37	71	84	40	55	26	74	213
Less than 20 percent	—	38	37	67	80	40	51	26	66	203
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.8	12.1	13.8	13.0	12.3	11.7	10.0	12.7	14.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids city, Linn County—Con.					Marion city, Linn County			
	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units	517	422	—	180	—	460	185	912	1 907
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	378	263	—	158	—	412	171	639	1 315
Less than \$300	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	31	15
\$300 to \$399	43	40	—	—	—	5	6	98	160
\$400 to \$499	29	47	—	—	—	23	12	93	209
\$500 to \$599	90	88	—	—	—	26	23	111	229
\$600 to \$799	182	62	—	32	—	77	86	237	491
\$800 to \$999	18	7	—	36	—	159	35	49	153
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	—	—	75	—	103	9	14	58
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	15	—	19	—	6	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	612	525	—	1 054	—	899	746	582	615
Not mortgaged	139	159	—	22	—	48	14	273	592
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	16	82	—	—	—	18	—	96	153
\$200 to \$299	102	71	—	—	—	22	14	151	364
\$300 to \$399	21	6	—	16	—	6	—	26	69
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	251	198	—	334	—	233	256	226	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	40	103	—	—	—	29	16	115	323
Less than 20 percent	23	45	—	—	—	7	—	35	78
20 to 24 percent	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	22	61
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	38
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	22
35 percent or more	12	47	—	—	—	22	16	22	117
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	19.2	23.0	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	25.1	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	142	105	—	6	—	54	23	171	457
Less than 20 percent	59	39	—	—	—	15	6	85	250
20 to 24 percent	51	44	—	—	—	—	—	29	82
25 to 29 percent	20	22	—	—	—	13	10	23	73
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	34	45
35 percent or more	12	—	—	6	—	21	7	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.2	21.5	—	50.0+	—	29.6	27.7	20.1	18.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	210	134	—	40	—	130	60	390	514
Less than 20 percent	169	122	—	—	—	67	15	289	321
20 to 24 percent	36	12	—	17	—	30	29	56	168
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	23	—	33	16	26	18
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	12.3	—	25.7	—	19.8	22.6	16.3	16.9
\$50,000 or more	125	80	—	134	—	247	86	236	613
Less than 20 percent	118	80	—	75	—	162	77	230	600
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	47	—	68	9	6	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	17	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.2	10.9	—	18.9	—	17.7	14.5	10.0	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	42	459	—	13	3	248	125	340	279
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	29	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	20	—	—	—	128	—	63	105
\$300 to \$399	—	156	—	—	—	52	92	170	130
\$400 to \$499	15	105	—	—	—	49	15	47	10
\$500 to \$599	14	108	—	—	—	3	13	23	11
\$600 to \$749	—	22	—	—	—	4	5	29	—
\$750 to \$999	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	10
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	19	—	—	3	6	—	8	13
Median (dollars)	521	419	—	875	—	296	367	339	326
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	212	—	—	—	45	37	20	136
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent	—	15	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	178	—	—	—	32	37	20	118
Not computed	—	19	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
Median	—	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5	101	—	—	—	120	48	104	51
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	7	14
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	—	—	65	14	30	7
25 to 29 percent	—	25	—	—	—	24	14	29	8
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	—	—	5	11	15	18
35 percent or more	5	51	—	—	—	13	9	23	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median	45.0	35.3	—	—	—	23.6	28.6	27.6	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	19	108	—	—	3	57	29	167	76
Less than 20 percent	5	44	—	—	—	42	24	116	66
20 to 24 percent	14	35	—	—	—	7	—	26	—
25 to 29 percent	—	15	—	—	—	2	5	17	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	14	—	—	3	6	—	8	—
Median	21.6	20.4	—	—	—	14.7	14.8	17.5	15.9
\$35,000 or more	18	38	—	13	—	26	11	49	16
Less than 20 percent	18	38	—	—	—	26	11	49	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median	17.5	14.5	—	30.4	—	12.7	12.5	11.4	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Morion city, Linn County—Con.				Remainder of Linn County				
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	924	533	15	—	222	644	840	—	10
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	665	384	15	—	149	501	648	—	6
Less than \$300	20	28	—	—	11	21	13	—	—
\$300 to \$399	75	46	—	—	18	77	33	—	—
\$400 to \$499	100	40	15	—	25	66	36	—	—
\$500 to \$599	140	101	—	—	—	154	52	—	—
\$600 to \$799	178	89	—	—	37	118	165	—	—
\$800 to \$999	123	58	—	—	44	48	169	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	25	14	—	—	14	17	117	—	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	4	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
\$2,000 or more	4	4	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Median (dollars)	598	579	425	—	702	537	827	—	1 375
Not mortgaged	259	149	—	—	73	143	192	—	4
Less than \$100	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	68	63	—	—	32	71	55	—	—
\$200 to \$299	174	74	—	—	41	64	81	—	—
\$300 to \$399	11	—	—	—	—	8	56	—	4
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	228	199	—	—	210	201	246	—	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	150	82	—	—	38	73	59	—	—
Less than 20 percent	55	40	—	—	9	28	25	—	—
20 to 24 percent	26	13	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	—	—
35 percent or more	47	16	—	—	20	7	17	—	—
Not computed	6	7	—	—	9	7	—	—	—
Median	23.3	19.6	—	—	50.0+	23.6	24.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	231	155	—	—	38	153	120	—	—
Less than 20 percent	125	87	—	—	32	106	71	—	—
20 to 24 percent	29	41	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	37	5	—	—	—	39	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	29	18	—	—	6	8	11	—	—
35 percent or more	11	4	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	16.0	—	—	13.6	16.7	18.3	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	255	123	8	—	39	248	152	—	4
Less than 20 percent	145	97	8	—	33	198	92	—	4
20 to 24 percent	69	12	—	—	—	14	32	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	—	—	—	6	36	24	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more	12	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.9	14.7	12.5	—	10.8	16.5	18.0	—	12.5
\$50,000 or more	288	173	7	—	107	170	509	—	6
Less than 20 percent	271	149	7	—	102	170	373	—	6
20 to 24 percent	17	24	—	—	5	—	62	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.7	12.4	12.5	—	12.8	10.0	15.3	—	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	657	392	6	—	22	800	60	—	7
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	59	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	136	85	6	—	19	94	17	—	—
\$300 to \$399	280	96	—	—	—	485	27	—	—
\$400 to \$499	124	103	—	—	—	178	3	—	—
\$500 to \$599	21	50	—	—	3	14	3	—	—
\$600 to \$749	15	19	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	16	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	338	392	263	—	282	363	364	—	7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	165	74	—	—	6	126	3	—	7
Less than 20 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	111	49	—	—	6	78	3	—	—
Not computed	5	8	—	—	—	48	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	43.3	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	224	134	—	—	13	225	3	—	—
Less than 20 percent	26	15	—	—	—	21	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent	42	18	—	—	5	57	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	69	41	—	—	—	61	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	21	14	—	—	8	29	—	—	—
35 percent or more	61	46	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	28.0	29.1	—	—	30.9	27.8	17.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	165	128	6	—	—	283	41	—	—
Less than 20 percent	139	63	6	—	—	185	37	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	57	—	—	—	78	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	20.1	12.5	—	—	18.2	11.6	—	—
\$35,000 or more	103	56	—	—	3	166	13	—	—
Less than 20 percent	97	56	—	—	3	166	13	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.7	12.4	—	—	12.5	10.9	14.6	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	Tract 30.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8	94	138	110	19	74	217	52
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	8	67	116	76	6	54	117	38
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	16	—	—	—	13	—
\$500 to \$599	—	17	10	11	6	—	24	6
\$600 to \$799	—	11	27	—	—	10	29	16
\$800 to \$999	—	8	54	25	—	—	24	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	12	9	12	—	21	27	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	19	—	11	—	10	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	17	—	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 125	934	808	1 042	575	1 202	749	783
Not mortgaged	—	27	22	34	13	20	100	14
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	5	9	—	—	6	20	—
\$200 to \$299	—	17	13	5	13	6	64	9
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	6	—	—	16	5
\$400 to \$499	—	5	—	13	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	10	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	275	217	423	225	283	255	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	7	13	—	—	20	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	7	13	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	50.0+	37.5	—	—	23.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	30	—	11	7	12	21	11
Less than 20 percent	—	13	—	—	7	12	14	5
20 to 24 percent	—	17	—	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	20.6	—	50.0+	10.0	10.0	17.8	25.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	74	11	12	10	78	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	38	11	12	10	49	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	17	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	19.3	17.5	12.5	17.5	16.2	—
\$50,000 or more	8	64	57	75	—	52	98	41
Less than 20 percent	8	49	39	75	—	52	83	41
20 to 24 percent	—	15	18	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	17.1	16.0	10.9	—	12.8	10.0	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	8	17	—	—	7	15	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	8	7	—	—	—	8	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars)	—	413	434	—	—	875	483	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	45.0	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	8	7	—	—	—	3	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	32.5	32.5	—	—	—	22.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	—
\$35,000 or more	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.0	—	—	17.5	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Linn County—Con.							
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units	571	732	596	502	352	558	645	982
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	281	467	329	322	225	395	389	685
Less than \$300	33	20	8	12	—	14	9	11
\$300 to \$399	35	70	66	40	11	24	18	67
\$400 to \$499	89	90	82	88	23	94	50	82
\$500 to \$599	56	86	65	68	30	50	73	143
\$600 to \$799	44	129	81	96	40	93	162	228
\$800 to \$999	21	63	16	16	66	96	59	112
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	7	11	2	55	24	18	41
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	484	565	514	521	824	632	648	632
Not mortgaged	290	265	267	180	127	163	256	297
Less than \$100	18	8	2	2	—	2	2	2
\$100 to \$199	120	84	112	81	28	60	66	97
\$200 to \$299	123	149	125	90	76	82	152	164
\$300 to \$399	21	15	20	7	23	15	36	17
\$400 to \$499	6	7	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	17
Median (dollars)	204	219	211	207	235	215	229	226
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	135	171	166	99	62	87	109	193
Less than 20 percent	54	73	41	29	18	23	59	60
20 to 24 percent	15	23	25	12	5	11	6	31
25 to 29 percent	7	10	37	10	7	11	11	37
30 to 34 percent	6	15	6	10	11	7	5	25
35 percent or more	47	45	55	33	21	35	28	40
Not computed	6	2	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median	23.5	22.2	27.2	28.0	30.5	29.3	19.4	25.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	196	232	182	153	42	131	158	208
Less than 20 percent	152	131	142	90	24	68	98	88
20 to 24 percent	21	52	14	21	10	29	26	59
25 to 29 percent	17	30	11	24	8	13	10	28
30 to 34 percent	4	5	9	14	—	21	9	12
35 percent or more	2	14	6	4	—	—	15	21
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	18.4	16.1	17.1	18.9	19.5	14.4	21.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	123	190	127	171	104	116	198	309
Less than 20 percent	115	154	92	143	55	96	137	228
20 to 24 percent	5	20	25	28	27	13	49	59
25 to 29 percent	3	11	3	—	9	7	6	16
30 to 34 percent	—	2	3	—	9	—	6	6
35 percent or more	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	13.9	16.0	15.2	18.5	14.2	16.8	16.6
\$50,000 or more	117	139	121	79	144	224	180	272
Less than 20 percent	106	133	119	74	109	178	168	207
20 to 24 percent	11	4	2	5	31	46	12	57
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.8	12.5	10.0	10.0	13.4	14.2	11.8	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	132	218	229	161	54	119	120	451
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	2	6	8	—	—	—	3	14
\$100 to \$199	5	30	27	10	—	15	14	22
\$200 to \$299	37	52	77	47	17	6	27	63
\$300 to \$399	49	59	68	46	13	23	33	212
\$400 to \$499	14	43	27	28	6	35	24	63
\$500 to \$599	—	16	—	12	9	10	10	36
\$600 to \$749	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	2
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	25	9	22	18	9	28	7	20
Median (dollars)	311	330	292	343	317	404	341	358
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	22	58	61	39	—	28	26	122
Less than 20 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	7
20 to 24 percent	—	13	5	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	14	11	7	—	3	6	29
30 to 34 percent	3	2	12	2	—	—	4	9
35 percent or more	19	29	23	28	—	11	12	71
Not computed	—	—	6	2	—	12	1	6
Median	50.0+	35.0	33.1	41.3	—	50.0+	34.4	48.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	43	69	64	38	5	35	30	153
Less than 20 percent	2	9	8	11	—	10	19	19
20 to 24 percent	7	21	16	2	—	2	14	43
25 to 29 percent	6	27	5	4	5	13	11	37
30 to 34 percent	4	6	16	4	—	2	2	21
35 percent or more	4	1	3	4	—	—	3	5
Not computed	20	5	16	13	—	8	—	28
Median	27.1	25.4	25.0	23.8	27.5	25.6	25.5	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	39	51	84	57	17	38	33	118
Less than 20 percent	2	35	78	26	8	13	15	77
20 to 24 percent	37	6	6	25	3	19	13	15
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	5	2	6	2	9
Median	13.1	18.0	15.0	20.0	14.7	20.8	20.2	17.7
\$35,000 or more	28	40	20	27	32	18	31	58
Less than 20 percent	23	36	20	27	25	16	27	45
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	4	—	—	7	2	4	—
Median	11.5	10.8	12.2	10.0	10.5	15.6	12.7	13.9

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
Occupied housing units	64 021	64 021	42 308	2 409	752
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	936	936	527	—	4
1985 to 1988	2 718	2 718	1 541	37	11
1980 to 1984	3 392	3 392	1 855	15	22
1970 to 1979	13 531	13 531	8 083	56	225
1960 to 1969	13 273	13 273	8 710	35	65
1950 to 1959	10 895	10 895	7 886	129	22
1940 to 1949	4 237	4 237	3 372	168	84
1939 or earlier	15 039	15 039	10 334	1 969	319
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	644	644	575	35	148
1 bedroom	7 343	7 343	5 527	276	239
2 bedrooms	17 773	17 773	12 459	505	195
3 bedrooms	27 343	27 343	17 216	1 020	139
4 bedrooms	9 266	9 266	5 689	418	21
5 or more bedrooms	1 652	1 652	842	155	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	63 897	63 897	42 251	2 400	741
Source of water, public system or private company	56 177	56 177	41 796	2 409	746
Sewage disposal, public sewer	56 281	56 281	41 745	2 409	746
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	133	133	56	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units	78	78	14	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	55	55	42	—	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	51 469	51 469	38 333	2 311	487
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 180	4 180	343	13	—
Electricity	4 688	4 688	2 744	22	255
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 692	1 692	70	10	—
All other fuels	1 746	1 746	644	53	6
No fuel used	246	246	174	—	4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	4 400	4 400	3 608	291	357
1	19 124	19 124	13 871	864	228
2	26 550	26 550	17 124	919	132
3 or more	13 947	13 947	7 705	335	35
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	45 535	45 535	28 774	1 621	263
1989 to March 1990	4 391	4 391	2 758	102	26
1985 to 1988	10 744	10 744	6 842	420	33
1980 to 1984	6 303	6 303	3 891	236	24
1970 to 1979	11 180	11 180	6 676	374	40
1969 or earlier	12 917	12 917	8 607	489	140
Renter-occupied housing units	18 486	18 486	13 534	788	489
1989 to March 1990	8 108	8 108	6 070	352	162
1985 to 1988	6 624	6 624	4 889	235	174
1980 to 1984	2 097	2 097	1 475	95	79
1970 to 1979	1 311	1 311	884	72	58
1969 or earlier	346	346	216	34	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	1 247	1 247	912	68	22
Householder 65 years and over	13 783	13 783	9 809	608	368
Owner-occupied housing units	10 928	10 928	7 712	484	130
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	49	49	25	—	6
No telephone in unit	96	96	58	—	6
No vehicle available	2 781	2 781	2 232	155	249
Complete plumbing facilities	63 888	63 888	42 252	2 409	746
1.00 or less persons per room	63 264	63 264	41 862	2 356	746
1.01 or more persons per room	624	624	390	53	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	133	133	56	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room	120	120	49	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room	13	13	7	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 126	44 126	44 535	62 668	18 704
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 102	23 102	23 061	20 277	11 347
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 490	5 490	3 909	276	256
Owner-occupied housing units	1 803	1 803	1 048	90	50
Renter-occupied housing units	3 687	3 687	2 861	186	206

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
Specified owner-occupied housing units	37 895	37 895	25 617	1 529	243
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	25 124	25 124	16 666	1 001	74
Less than \$300	779	779	533	23	18
\$300 to \$399	3 015	3 015	2 166	190	36
\$400 to \$499	3 704	3 704	2 460	128	15
\$500 to \$599	4 436	4 436	2 967	132	5
\$600 to \$799	7 046	7 046	4 610	215	—
\$800 to \$999	3 300	3 300	1 892	130	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 158	2 158	1 525	107	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	436	436	326	43	—
\$2,000 or more	250	250	187	33	—
Median (dollars)	615	615	607	616	366
Not mortgaged	12 771	12 771	8 951	528	169
Less than \$100	157	157	107	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4 566	4 566	3 322	230	154
\$200 to \$299	6 261	6 261	4 188	151	15
\$300 to \$399	1 310	1 310	949	86	—
\$400 to \$499	188	188	145	24	—
\$500 or more	289	289	240	37	—
Median (dollars)	220	220	218	218	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	6 835	6 835	4 890	248	154
Less than 20 percent	2 496	2 496	1 856	127	54
20 to 24 percent	974	974	709	11	29
25 to 29 percent	693	693	478	29	23
30 to 34 percent	463	463	300	17	14
35 percent or more	2 072	2 072	1 464	54	34
Not computed	137	137	83	10	—
Median	24.4	24.4	23.9	19.4	24.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 286	9 286	6 490	339	58
Less than 20 percent	5 641	5 641	4 020	240	40
20 to 24 percent	1 577	1 577	1 124	44	18
25 to 29 percent	996	996	636	24	—
30 to 34 percent	604	604	382	15	—
35 percent or more	468	468	328	16	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	16.5	15.9	11.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 975	9 975	6 543	331	31
Less than 20 percent	7 256	7 256	4 853	275	31
20 to 24 percent	1 797	1 797	1 118	41	—
25 to 29 percent	613	613	371	—	—
30 to 34 percent	198	198	125	15	—
35 percent or more	111	111	76	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	15.9	15.6	14.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	11 799	11 799	7 694	611	—
Less than 20 percent	10 288	10 288	6 716	510	—
20 to 24 percent	1 079	1 079	660	69	—
25 to 29 percent	250	250	187	17	—
30 to 34 percent	122	122	76	8	—
35 percent or more	39	39	34	—	—
Not computed	21	21	21	7	—
Median	12.7	12.7	12.7	11.6	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 879	17 879	13 493	788	483
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	227	227	188	9	26
\$100 to \$199	1 311	1 311	1 103	38	248
\$200 to \$299	3 109	3 109	2 145	262	83
\$300 to \$399	5 743	5 743	3 940	209	41
\$400 to \$499	4 228	4 228	3 461	98	61
\$500 to \$599	1 746	1 746	1 508	87	19
\$600 to \$749	716	716	615	53	—
\$750 to \$999	313	313	257	25	—
\$1,000 or more	35	35	26	—	—
No cash rent	451	451	250	7	5
Median (dollars)	371	371	383	323	187
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	4 502	4 502	3 555	203	330
Less than 20 percent	106	106	99	—	26
20 to 24 percent	223	223	183	—	37
25 to 29 percent	383	383	270	—	94
30 to 34 percent	277	277	214	—	37
35 percent or more	3 165	3 165	2 536	188	122
Not computed	348	348	253	15	14
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	30.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 806	4 806	3 437	218	79
Less than 20 percent	562	562	404	36	25
20 to 24 percent	870	870	532	52	12
25 to 29 percent	1 166	1 166	812	57	12
30 to 34 percent	892	892	701	33	6
35 percent or more	1 189	1 189	937	40	24
Not computed	127	127	51	—	—
Median	28.9	28.9	29.7	26.8	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 045	5 045	3 657	264	48
Less than 20 percent	3 199	3 199	2 231	156	27
20 to 24 percent	1 232	1 232	967	57	4
25 to 29 percent	320	320	239	34	6
30 to 34 percent	154	154	131	10	6
35 percent or more	35	35	31	—	—
Not computed	105	105	58	7	5
Median	18.2	18.2	18.5	17.6	19.0
\$35,000 or more	3 526	3 526	2 844	103	26
Less than 20 percent	3 268	3 268	2 632	92	26
20 to 24 percent	128	128	115	11	—
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13	13	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	103	103	70	—	—
Median	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.7	10.0

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
Occupied housing units	972	972	948	210	159
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	16	16	16	—	5
1985 to 1988	9	9	9	—	—
1980 to 1984	34	34	34	—	16
1970 to 1979	190	190	172	9	24
1960 to 1969	105	105	105	—	9
1950 to 1959	147	147	147	21	3
1940 to 1949	108	108	108	29	26
1939 or earlier	363	363	357	151	76
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	28	28	28	—	—
1 bedroom	239	239	231	12	29
2 bedrooms	294	294	284	43	62
3 bedrooms	288	288	282	98	47
4 bedrooms	94	94	94	42	21
5 or more bedrooms	29	29	29	15	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	972	972	948	210	159
Source of water, public system or private company	972	972	948	210	159
Sewage disposal, public sewer	940	940	916	183	154
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	744	744	738	179	143
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	176	176	158	31	16
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16	16	16	—	—
All other fuels	36	36	36	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	277	277	277	53	71
1	328	328	314	83	46
2	281	281	271	58	29
3 or more	86	86	86	16	13
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	339	339	339	71	83
1989 to March 1990	45	45	45	7	7
1985 to 1988	75	75	75	9	6
1980 to 1984	56	56	56	10	16
1970 to 1979	84	84	84	22	13
1969 or earlier	79	79	79	23	41
Renter-occupied housing units	633	633	609	139	76
1989 to March 1990	253	253	229	40	12
1985 to 1988	289	289	289	85	41
1980 to 1984	65	65	65	8	8
1970 to 1979	21	21	21	6	15
1969 or earlier	5	5	5	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	76	76	76	18	6
Householder 65 years and over	93	93	93	28	52
Owner-occupied housing units	76	76	76	28	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	43	43	43	22	21
Complete plumbing facilities	972	972	948	210	159
1.00 or less persons per room	901	901	877	177	154
1.01 or more persons per room	71	71	71	33	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 084	34 084	34 084	32 517	25 470
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 605	18 605	18 850	13 777	9 491
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	366	366	356	118	54
Owner-occupied housing units	50	50	50	23	6
Renter-occupied housing units	316	316	306	95	48

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County		Cedar Rapids city, Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city	Tract 17	Tract 27
Specified owner-occupied housing units	312	312	312	53	83
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	222	222	222	38	32
Less than \$300	11	11	11	—	5
\$300 to \$399	31	31	31	8	5
\$400 to \$499	50	50	50	—	15
\$500 to \$599	44	44	44	7	6
\$600 to \$799	66	66	66	10	—
\$800 to \$999	13	13	13	13	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	7	7	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	526	526	526	770	442
Not mortgaged	90	90	90	15	51
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	51	51	51	15	36
\$200 to \$299	18	18	18	—	7
\$300 to \$399	21	21	21	—	8
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	189	189	189	175	156
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	98	98	98	43	29
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7	—	7
20 to 24 percent	12	12	12	7	5
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13	8	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	66	66	66	28	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.6	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	98	98	98	10	33
Less than 20 percent	60	60	60	—	33
20 to 24 percent	18	18	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3	3	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	10	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.7	14.7	14.7	32.5	12.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	56	56	21	21
Less than 20 percent	56	56	56	—	21
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	15.2	15.2	—	10.0—
\$50,000 or more	60	60	60	—	—
Less than 20 percent	60	60	60	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	12.8	12.8	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	633	633	609	139	76
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	108	108	108	—	26
\$200 to \$299	93	93	93	32	22
\$300 to \$399	174	174	160	34	9
\$400 to \$499	127	127	117	12	10
\$500 to \$599	57	57	57	18	9
\$600 to \$749	49	49	49	26	—
\$750 to \$999	25	25	25	17	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	376	376	377	407	267
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	276	276	266	77	43
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	19	19	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	21	21	21	—	5
35 percent or more	227	227	217	68	31
Not computed	9	9	9	9	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	127	127	119	26	26
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7	—	7
20 to 24 percent	11	11	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	43	43	43	8	—
30 to 34 percent	20	20	20	—	13
35 percent or more	46	46	46	18	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.6	30.6	31.6	37.8	32.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	133	133	127	33	7
Less than 20 percent	75	75	75	12	7
20 to 24 percent	33	33	27	6	—
25 to 29 percent	17	17	17	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.1	19.1	18.8	23.8	10.0—
\$35,000 or more	97	97	97	3	—
Less than 20 percent	89	89	89	3	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.0—	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
Occupied housing units	335	335	279
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT ^A			
1989 to March 1990	3	3	3
1985 to 1988	9	9	9
1980 to 1984	24	24	16
1970 to 1979	98	98	82
1960 to 1969	67	67	48
1950 to 1959	73	73	60
1940 to 1949	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	61	61	61
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	20	20	20
1 bedroom	71	71	61
2 bedrooms	144	144	112
3 bedrooms	48	48	48
4 bedrooms	52	52	38
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	327	327	271
Source of water, public system or private company	319	319	272
Sewage disposal, public sewer	319	319	272
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	8	8	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	272	272	225
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	59	59	50
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	4	4	4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	18	18	18
1	77	77	60
2	205	205	175
3 or more	35	35	26
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	167	167	144
1989 to March 1990	28	28	28
1985 to 1988	48	48	39
1980 to 1984	14	14	6
1970 to 1979	72	72	66
1969 or earlier	5	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	168	168	135
1989 to March 1990	83	83	76
1985 to 1988	45	45	19
1980 to 1984	18	18	18
1970 to 1979	22	22	22
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	21	21	21
Householder 65 years and over	27	27	20
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	327	327	271
1.00 or less persons per room	287	287	231
1.01 or more persons per room	40	40	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	8
1.00 or less persons per room	8	8	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 111	43 111	44 270
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 375	25 375	26 900
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	102	102	85
Owner-occupied housing units	26	26	26
Renter-occupied housing units	76	76	59

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	137	137	123
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	94	94	80
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	15	15	15
\$500 to \$599	20	20	14
\$600 to \$799	8	8	—
\$800 to \$999	20	20	20
\$1,000 to \$1,499	22	22	22
\$1,500 to \$1,999	9	9	9
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	825	825	880
Not mortgaged	43	43	43
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	32	32	32
\$200 to \$299	11	11	11
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	179	179	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	30	30	30
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	13
Not computed	8	8	8
Median	37.0	37.0	37.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	15	15
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.3	10.3	10.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44	44	36
Less than 20 percent	29	29	29
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.6	15.6	14.0
\$50,000 or more	48	48	42
Less than 20 percent	39	39	33
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.2	17.2	17.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	168	168	135
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	3	3	3
\$100 to \$199	8	8	8
\$200 to \$299	21	21	14
\$300 to \$399	63	63	46
\$400 to \$499	31	31	22
\$500 to \$599	19	19	19
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	2	2	2
\$1,000 or more	7	7	7
No cash rent	14	14	14
Median (dollars)	364	364	374
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	74	74	57
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	3
35 percent or more	44	44	37
Not computed	27	27	17
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	49	49	42
Less than 20 percent	33	33	26
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	2	2	2
Not computed	14	14	14
Median	13.0	13.0	13.2
\$35,000 or more	45	45	36
Less than 20 percent	38	38	29
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.4	12.4	12.4

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
Occupied housing units	414	414	354
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT ^A			
1989 to March 1990	16	16	16
1985 to 1988	15	15	11
1980 to 1984	26	26	15
1970 to 1979	60	60	31
1960 to 1969	73	73	68
1950 to 1959	69	69	69
1940 to 1949	58	58	58
1939 or earlier	97	97	86
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	83	83	76
2 bedrooms	148	148	107
3 bedrooms	110	110	102
4 bedrooms	61	61	57
5 or more bedrooms	12	12	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	407	407	347
Source of water, public system or private company	399	399	354
Sewage disposal, public sewer	399	399	354
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7	7	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	338	338	315
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4	4	—
Electricity	61	61	39
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	11	11	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	92	92	78
1	112	112	104
2	159	159	128
3 or more	51	51	44
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	219	219	202
1989 to March 1990	31	31	26
1985 to 1988	43	43	34
1980 to 1984	13	13	10
1970 to 1979	38	38	38
1969 or earlier	94	94	94
Renter-occupied housing units	195	195	152
1989 to March 1990	122	122	94
1985 to 1988	44	44	44
1980 to 1984	22	22	7
1970 to 1979	7	7	7
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	60	60	48
Householder 65 years and over	73	73	66
Owner-occupied housing units	59	59	59
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	18	18	11
Complete plumbing facilities	407	407	347
1.00 or less persons per room	389	389	339
1.01 or more persons per room	18	18	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	7
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	7
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 867	31 867	30 483
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 029	19 029	19 278
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	105	105	88
Owner-occupied housing units	18	18	18
Renter-occupied housing units	87	87	70

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	214	214	202
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	166	166	154
Less than \$300	15	15	15
\$300 to \$399	39	39	39
\$400 to \$499	31	31	31
\$500 to \$599	10	10	10
\$600 to \$799	28	28	25
\$800 to \$999	21	21	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	14	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8	8	8
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	486	486	448
Not mortgaged	48	48	48
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	32	32	32
\$200 to \$299	12	12	12
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	4	4	4
Median (dollars)	188	188	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	76	76	76
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	52	52	52
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	68	68	68
Less than 20 percent	64	64	64
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.5	11.5	11.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	18	11
Less than 20 percent	14	14	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	4	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	10.0
\$50,000 or more	52	52	47
Less than 20 percent	44	44	39
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	195	195	152
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	21	21	21
\$200 to \$299	19	19	8
\$300 to \$399	70	70	48
\$400 to \$499	71	71	61
\$500 to \$599	14	14	14
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	376	376	395
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	73	73	59
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	66	66	52
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40	40	22
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent	10	10	—
35 percent or more	21	21	13
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	35.7	35.7	36.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	38	38	38
Less than 20 percent	18	18	18
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	20.4	20.4	20.4
\$35,000 or more	44	44	33
Less than 20 percent	44	44	33
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.9	14.3

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
Occupied housing units	63 735	63 735	42 064
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	928	928	519
1985 to 1988	2 714	2 714	1 541
1980 to 1984	3 366	3 366	1 840
1970 to 1979	13 478	13 478	8 052
1960 to 1969	13 231	13 231	8 673
1950 to 1959	10 851	10 851	7 842
1940 to 1949	4 179	4 179	3 314
1939 or earlier	14 988	14 988	10 283
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	644	644	575
1 bedroom	7 283	7 283	5 467
2 bedrooms	17 669	17 669	12 385
3 bedrooms	27 277	27 277	17 158
4 bedrooms	9 210	9 210	5 637
5 or more bedrooms	1 652	1 652	842
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	63 618	63 618	42 014
Source of water, public system or private company	55 895	55 895	41 552
Sewage disposal, public sewer	55 999	55 999	41 501
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	126	126	49
Owner-occupied housing units	78	78	14
Renter-occupied housing units	48	48	35
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	51 227	51 227	38 114
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 176	4 176	343
Electricity	4 648	4 648	2 719
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 692	1 692	70
All other fuels	1 746	1 746	644
No fuel used	246	246	174
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	4 353	4 353	3 568
1	19 038	19 038	13 793
2	26 437	26 437	17 031
3 or more	13 907	13 907	7 672
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	45 393	45 393	28 649
1989 to March 1990	4 382	4 382	2 754
1985 to 1988	10 707	10 707	6 814
1980 to 1984	6 290	6 290	3 881
1970 to 1979	11 180	11 180	6 676
1969 or earlier	12 834	12 834	8 524
Renter-occupied housing units	18 342	18 342	13 415
1989 to March 1990	8 025	8 025	5 997
1985 to 1988	6 585	6 585	4 850
1980 to 1984	2 075	2 075	1 468
1970 to 1979	1 311	1 311	884
1969 or earlier	346	346	216
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 203	1 203	873
Householder 65 years and over	13 726	13 726	9 759
Owner-occupied housing units	10 878	10 878	7 662
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	49	49	25
No telephone in unit	96	96	58
No vehicle available	2 774	2 774	2 232
Complete plumbing facilities	63 609	63 609	42 015
1.00 or less persons per room	62 999	62 999	41 629
1.01 or more persons per room	610	610	386
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	126	126	49
1.00 or less persons per room	120	120	49
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 168	44 168	44 607
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 133	23 133	23 083
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 426	5 426	3 855
Owner-occupied housing units	1 796	1 796	1 041
Renter-occupied housing units	3 630	3 630	2 814

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Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	Linn County	
		Total	Cedar Rapids city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	37 758	37 758	25 492
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	25 030	25 030	16 584
Less than \$300	779	779	533
\$300 to \$399	2 980	2 980	2 131
\$400 to \$499	3 685	3 685	2 441
\$500 to \$599	4 432	4 432	2 963
\$600 to \$799	7 037	7 037	4 604
\$800 to \$999	3 287	3 287	1 884
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 152	2 152	1 523
\$1,500 to \$1,999	428	428	318
\$2,000 or more	250	250	187
Median (dollars)	615	615	608
Not mortgaged	12 728	12 728	8 908
Less than \$100	157	157	107
\$100 to \$199	4 539	4 539	3 295
\$200 to \$299	6 249	6 249	4 176
\$300 to \$399	1 310	1 310	949
\$400 to \$499	188	188	145
\$500 or more	285	285	236
Median (dollars)	220	220	218
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	6 793	6 793	4 848
Less than 20 percent	2 490	2 490	1 850
20 to 24 percent	974	974	709
25 to 29 percent	686	686	471
30 to 34 percent	463	463	300
35 percent or more	2 043	2 043	1 435
Not computed	137	137	83
Median	24.3	24.3	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 228	9 228	6 432
Less than 20 percent	5 587	5 587	3 966
20 to 24 percent	1 577	1 577	1 124
25 to 29 percent	996	996	636
30 to 34 percent	600	600	378
35 percent or more	468	468	328
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.0	17.0	16.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 961	9 961	6 536
Less than 20 percent	7 246	7 246	4 846
20 to 24 percent	1 797	1 797	1 118
25 to 29 percent	613	613	371
30 to 34 percent	198	198	125
35 percent or more	107	107	76
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.9	15.9	15.7
\$50,000 or more	11 776	11 776	7 676
Less than 20 percent	10 273	10 273	6 706
20 to 24 percent	1 079	1 079	660
25 to 29 percent	242	242	179
30 to 34 percent	122	122	76
35 percent or more	39	39	34
Not computed	21	21	21
Median	12.6	12.6	12.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 735	17 735	13 374
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	227	227	188
\$100 to \$199	1 293	1 293	1 085
\$200 to \$299	3 101	3 101	2 137
\$300 to \$399	5 696	5 696	3 908
\$400 to \$499	4 171	4 171	3 414
\$500 to \$599	1 732	1 732	1 494
\$600 to \$749	716	716	615
\$750 to \$999	313	313	257
\$1,000 or more	35	35	26
No cash rent	451	451	250
Median (dollars)	371	371	383
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	4 455	4 455	3 515
Less than 20 percent	99	99	92
20 to 24 percent	223	223	183
25 to 29 percent	383	383	270
30 to 34 percent	277	277	214
35 percent or more	3 125	3 125	2 503
Not computed	348	348	253
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 775	4 775	3 424
Less than 20 percent	562	562	404
20 to 24 percent	870	870	532
25 to 29 percent	1 166	1 166	812
30 to 34 percent	882	882	701
35 percent or more	1 168	1 168	924
Not computed	127	127	51
Median	28.8	28.8	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 007	5 007	3 619
Less than 20 percent	3 181	3 181	2 213
20 to 24 percent	1 219	1 219	954
25 to 29 percent	313	313	232
30 to 34 percent	154	154	131
35 percent or more	35	35	31
Not computed	105	105	58
Median	18.2	18.2	18.5
\$35,000 or more	3 498	3 498	2 816
Less than 20 percent	3 240	3 240	2 604
20 to 24 percent	128	128	115
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent	13	13	13
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	103	103	70
Median	12.8	12.8	13.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	168 767	16.1	68 357	16.2	CEDAR RAPIDS CITY, LINN COUNTY—Con.				
LINN COUNTY					Tract 22	2 874	15.6	1 234	15.0
Total	168 767	16.1	68 357	16.2	Tract 23	4 778	15.6	1 950	16.2
Cedar Rapids city	108 751	13.7	45 473	13.9	Tract 24	3 094	16.1	1 392	15.8
Marion city	20 403	14.4	7 998	14.6	Tract 25	3 401	14.0	1 531	14.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN LINN COUNTY					Tract 26	2 867	16.1	1 355	16.1
Tract 1	4 170	15.9	1 543	16.0	Tract 27	1 837	14.0	996	15.9
Tract 2.01	4 855	11.2	2 126	11.6	Tract 28 (pt.)	3 936	15.7	1 649	16.0
Tract 2.02	11 568	15.9	4 013	15.9	Tract 29	4 891	12.4	2 055	11.8
Tract 3	3 835	14.9	1 521	15.5	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	1 905	16.2	631	16.0
Tract 5	4 179	15.6	1 723	15.8	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	3 713	14.6	1 478	14.9
Tract 6	2 950	15.4	1 382	14.9	Tract 105 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 7	2 372	16.4	1 191	16.5	Tract 106 (pt.)	800	16.0	215	15.3
Tract 9	9 161	12.2	3 567	12.4	Tract 107 (pt.)	10	40.0	3	33.3
Tract 10	11 434	12.1	4 272	12.0	MARION CITY, LINN COUNTY				
Tract 15	2 681	14.8	1 297	16.0	Tract 1 (pt.)	3 074	16.1	1 144	16.2
Tract 16	5 960	11.5	2 394	12.1	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	958	10.9	337	12.2
Tract 28	4 160	15.6	1 727	15.9	Tract 3 (pt.)	3 680	15.0	1 440	15.6
Tract 30.01	3 242	15.6	1 118	15.6	Tract 4	6 088	12.4	2 296	12.3
Tract 30.02	4 009	14.7	1 578	14.9	Tract 5 (pt.)	4 086	15.5	1 690	15.9
Tract 105	2 240	19.6	765	21.3	Tract 6 (pt.)	2 399	15.5	1 052	15.2
Tract 106	3 522	21.9	1 202	21.5	Tract 7 (pt.)	62	12.9	19	15.8
Tract 107	3 096	31.1	1 186	31.4	Tract 105 (pt.)	56	17.9	20	20.0
CEDAR RAPIDS CITY, LINN COUNTY					REMAINDER OF LINN COUNTY				
Tract 1 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	Tract 1 (pt.)	1 096	15.2	399	15.5
Tract 2.01 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	4 855	11.2	2 126	11.6
Tract 2.02 (pt.)	6 795	13.4	2 349	13.2	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	3 815	21.5	1 327	21.6
Tract 3 (pt.)	152	11.8	80	13.7	Tract 3 (pt.)	3	—	1	—
Tract 6 (pt.)	487	14.6	305	14.1	Tract 5 (pt.)	93	20.4	33	15.2
Tract 7 (pt.)	2 310	16.5	1 172	16.6	Tract 6 (pt.)	64	15.6	25	12.0
Tract 8	4 920	11.8	2 239	12.0	Tract 9 (pt.)	301	15.0	112	14.3
Tract 9 (pt.)	8 860	12.1	3 455	12.3	Tract 10 (pt.)	565	12.6	186	12.9
Tract 10 (pt.)	10 869	12.1	4 086	12.0	Tract 15 (pt.)	344	13.1	115	14.8
Tract 11	6 795	11.5	2 764	12.1	Tract 16 (pt.)	220	8.2	82	8.5
Tract 12	3 453	14.3	1 480	15.2	Tract 28 (pt.)	224	13.8	78	12.8
Tract 13	4 021	16.5	1 789	16.0	Tract 30.01 (pt.)	1 337	14.7	487	15.0
Tract 14	3 534	16.2	1 581	16.6	Tract 30.02 (pt.)	296	16.9	100	15.0
Tract 15 (pt.)	2 337	15.0	1 182	16.2	Tract 101	2 882	27.0	1 242	27.5
Tract 16 (pt.)	5 740	11.7	2 312	12.2	Tract 102	3 581	35.2	1 371	37.2
Tract 17	7 281	11.9	2 855	11.2	Tract 103	3 397	29.6	1 370	31.4
Tract 18	3 714	16.1	1 791	16.0	Tract 104	2 790	29.6	1 055	30.0
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APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents, or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
---------	--

Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Iowa
 [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
1 1	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
2 2	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/>		
3 3	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
4 4	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	F. Cov.		
5 5		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
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●
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1
0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home → Skip to 28
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984 } Skip to 32
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier }
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked }
☐ 1985 to 1987 }

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes → \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types⁴ of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

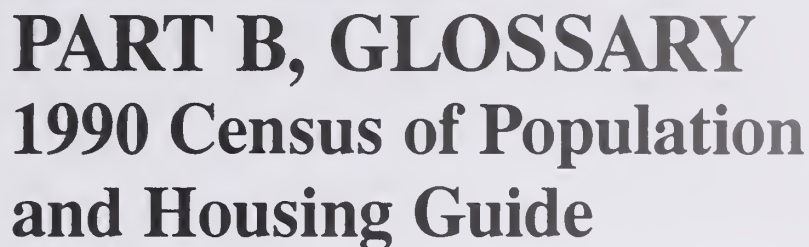
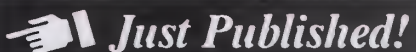
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- Where to find assistance
- Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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